THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH, 1866. "Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER. TERMS: $2.00—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 34. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1899. NO. 42.

To Relocate the Districts.

The next legislature will have before it a bill for the relocation of public school districts. One of the features of the measure will be that school districts need not necessarily conform to the ward, borough or township lines. The idea is to make each school district responsible only for the children living within its limits.

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-Five Year's Constant Use Without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's cough remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by L. Taggart. dec

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..
THANKSGIVING EXCESSES.

Thanksgiving is hard on the digestion. People eat heavily of richest sort of food and feel depressed in consequence. Don't be alarmed—there is no need for worry. Doctor will give you good advice. Will tell you what to take. Prescription he gives will be best filled by us. You get confidence by taking what he recommends. You get health from what we prepare for you from his prescription.

R. C. DODSON.

NEW STORE. FRESH GOODS.
CRAMER'S
Popular Variety Store

New line of winter Coats and Capes. Elegant in texture and make.
Newest styles in Fancy Dress patterns.
Fine line of Ready-made Clothing of the best manufacture.

Ladies' - Furnishing - Goods.

Tinware, Glassware,
Silverware, Dishes, by sets,
One hundred piece
Dinner and Tea Sets,
Crockery,
Lamps, Lanterns,
Clocks,
Table Oil Cloth,
Clothes Wringers,
Window Shades, Wall Paper,
Sewing Machines,

D. F. CRAMER,
Emporium, Pa.

LOCAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS goods in endless profusion at D. F. Cramer's Variety Store.

You can buy a good sled for boy or girl, cheaper of M. C. Tulis than of any one else. 41-3t.

Another furniture establishment is about to be opened in Emporium. Watch the PRESS.

See the new Platnum Photos at Schriever's Gallery. They are just the thing for Xmas presents.

Have your pictures framed at Schriever's. He has a new and large line of mouldings and frames always on hand.

LADIES' fine kid and Mocha gloves, at bargain prices. D. F. CRAMER.

XMAS PHOTOS.—There is nothing more acceptable for an Xmas present than a good photo of yourself. Schriever makes them you know.

FOR SALE.—One span of good, heavy draught-horses, with harness, nearly new; also a pair of bob sleds used but a few weeks; all at a bargain. Price away down.
MRS. N. E. TAYLOR,
41-2t Sterling Run.

A TIP ON CUT GLASS.—While cut glass will never entirely take the place of silver, yet the demand for the beautiful and artistic cut glass dishes is constantly increasing. We notice some of the choicest patterns from the most celebrated makers at Metzger's, at astonishing low prices. 41-2t.

LOG JOB TO LET.—We are ready to contract for the hauling of 7,000,000 feet of logs, all skidded and in good shape. Distance to be hauled, three miles. Roads made. Apply to
MOORE & HAZEN,
Colegrove, or Norwich.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES.—In accordance with an old established custom the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Ry. will, this year, issue excursiod tickets between all stations on its line, account Christmas and New Years Holidays, at a fare and one-third for the round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going on Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31, 1899, limited for return passage until Jan. 2, 1900. 41-4t.

Don't mind bad weather but go to Schriever's and have your Xmas photos made. See his latest styles.

L. Taggart has stood behind the prescription counter in the town of Emporium for about thirty years, and he is entirely safe in saying that he has personally filled more physician's prescriptions than all the rest of the druggists in the county combined. Do you not think, in view of this experience and his very low prices you will be better served by taking your prescriptions to him.

THE FAD FOR EBONY.—Perhaps the most appreciated present a young man can receive is a fine hair brush. A really fine brush is a luxury. Genuine ebony is the most suitable material for a good brush as it is not only durable but handsome. Now put on one, two or three of those elegant sterling silver initals, and you have a present fit for a king. The line at Metzger's is the best I have seen and the young men are watching it eagerly. 41-2

For dolls, toys and games go to M.C. Tulis'. Largest stock and lowest prices. 41-3t.

SOMETHING ABOUT RINGS.—More rings are being worn this season than for years past, and while fashion decrees that more jewelry of all kinds shall be worn, finger rings are the favored articles. Opals are the favorite settings, both in solitaire and in combination with other stones, the latter way being probably the most popular. I notice that Metzger has an an elegant assortment of carefully selected rings at very reasonable prices. 41-2t

COMBINATION SANDWICHES.

Some New Thoughts for Those Who Prefer Picnic Lunches.

Madge was making out a list of things for the picnic lunch. One wanted one sort of sandwich, another of the party another and so on, and as they were mentioned were written down until there were nineteen different kinds. This led to a discussion of how many different kinds there were.

Then some one remarked that she had read in the New York Sun there were sixty-five virieties. The time was when there were but three—ham, tongue and corned beef—with its thin spread of mustard.

Sandwiches are sold by a number of grocers all ready for use, nicely put up in tin boxes until time to take them out and serve, and are fine.

Besides the familiar ham, tongue, corned beef, roast beef, turkey, and chicken sandwiches, there are sold in these days, either already prepared or made to order, a dozen varieties of what might be called fish sandwiches, these including the commonly sold sardine sandwiches and anchovy sandwiches, and sandwiches made with little fish called sardelles, and salmon sandwiches, and sandwiches made with muskallonge, soft shell crab sandwiches, lobster sandwiches, shrimp sandwiches, codfish sandwiches and sandwiches made with a fried codfish cake between slices of bread. Of cheese sandwiches there ten at least, including many regularly supplied and others made to order.

There are sold nowadays sandwiches made of various kinds salads, and orders for such sandwiches are not unusual. In a place where sandwiches in great variety are sold, if a customer asked for a salad sandwich the waiter wouldn't need to ask what was wanted, he would know and he would get it for him without question as a matter of course, and the same would be true if the request were for a tomato sandwich or a sandwich made with water cresses.

Of combination sandwiches, made of more than one kind of meat, as sandwiches of ham and chicken, chicken, tongue, and so on, there are various kinds, as there are also of sandwiches made of various materials combined, as for instance, sandwiches made of minced ham and chow chow, sandwiches of chopped chicken, ham and egg, sandwiches of minced tongue and chicken, egg sandwiches and so on. So it would not be very difficult to enumerate the sixty-five varieties of sandwiches now made, and new varieties are being added all the time.

One of the best of sandwiches served at a local restaurant is the Club sandwich, made of small, thin pieces of turkey, ham, beef, lettuce, pickles, plenty of red pepper and salt, with an excellent mayonnaise dressing between two buttered slices of bread, which are cut triangular shape.

For those who want a good sandwich but do not want a box sandwich it may be of interest to know they may be gotton at the hotels. The hotels get up fine fresh ones. One hotel sends out a fine caviere sandwich made of toasted bread, caviere and slices of lemon between.—Phila. Times.

The Washingtoniana.

Among a collection of curios in J. F. Parsons' display window, this week, we noticed a somewhat old and interesting publication of the life of Washington. The title of the book is "The Washingtoniana," and it contains a sketch of the life and death of "Our Immortal George," and a copious collection of eulogies, orations, poems, etc.. dedicated to him by the compilers, Messrs. F. Johnston and Wm. Hamilton. It was published in Lancaster in the year 1802.

Amos Wagner, the well known architect, died at Willismsport on Sunday.

A CHRISTMAS TURKEY TO BE GIVEN TO EVERY WIDOW IN EMPORIUM.

The PRESS is greatly pleased to announce that arrangements have been perfected whereby every widow residing within the limits of our Borough will be presented with a turkey for their Christmas dinner, by leaving or sending their name and street address to the PRESS not later than Saturday, Dec. 23. We are, through the kindness of an Emporium gentleman who desires to know that every widow within our corporate limits shall be provided with a steaming turkey dinner and has taken this method of making known his desire and kindness, permitted to make this announcement. All names must be delivered by mail, or personally, not later than Saturday, Dec. 23rd. Send us the names at once. No publicity will be given the matter and it will be treated in confidence.

We Have It.

City plate printers are advertising to print visiting cards from new Roman. We have the identical type and can furnish you calling cards, or wedding invitations, for less money than you can get the same in the city.

Died at Bradford.

James McMahon, aged ab_t 21 years, died at the Bradford House, at Bradford last Friday, of pneumonia. His remains were taken to Driftwood for burial, where his parents reside. His funeral took place on Monday.

First Prize Awarded.

Prize outline of children's sermon, for which Rev. E. E. A. Deavor, Ph. D., of this place received the first prize, for furnishing the best original outline for a sermon to children, by the Funk & Wagnalls Publishing Co., of New York.

There were hundreds of competitors on both sides of the Atlantic and in Mission Lands, which speaks well for our pastor.—Austin Autograph.

New Furniture Store.

An up-to-date and extensive furniture establishment will, in a few days, be opened in the vacant store room in the Olmsted block, one door west of Odd Fellows' block, by The Emporium Furniture Company, composed of gentlemen of capital. Mr. Bernard Eagan will be the manager for the new Co. It is the intention of the new firm to be open in time for the Holiday trade.

Election of Officers.

At the regular review of Gladioli Hive, No 32, L. O. T. M., Thursday evening, Dec 7, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Lady Com., Debbie Hockley; Lieut. Com., Myra Warner; Record K., Helena Butler; Chaplain, Sarah Swartz; Mistress-at-Arms, Hattie Swartz; Sergt. Mamie Miller; Sentinel, Mary Zarps; Picket, Mary Cummings. Refreshments were served and all enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Shook Hands With Lincoln.

Our jolly, good-natured county treasurer, Oren Courtright, was in town Thursday afternoon. While relating war experiences to a brother veteran, Oren remarked that "thirty-seven years ago to-day I shook hands with Abraham Lincoln at Washington, after a wait for several hours." Oren was a good, fearless soldier.—Coudersport Enterprise. Yes, friend, and always a fearless, to-be-relied upon Republican ever afterwards. Mr. Cortright served his country faithfully during the war as a member of Capt. J. C. Johnson's company and never fails to visit his old commander when in Emporium.

M. C. TULIS. | M. C. TULIS.

HOLIDAY STORE NEWS.

DOLLS, SLEDS,
TOYS, BABY CUTTERS,
GAMES, AND GO-CARTS.

Ladies' Jackets and Capes.

IT is an immense satisfaction to buy Cloaks at a store where the Cloaks are not only the best, but where the trouble of fitting and buying is the least.

Here you find the "between sizes" which makes it easy to get the exact fit and avoid delay in alterations.

Our stock of Ladies Jackets and Capes is undeniably the greatest collection of seasonable apparel at such LOW prices as Emporium has rarely—it ever—enjoyed before.

When you consider that this is the commencement, not the end of the season, and that you have months before you for wearing what you buy. The pricing seems phenomenal. Every one of these dozens of garments is made with due regard for present fashions.

Correct fit is a certainty with this enormous assortment, and the choice of patterns to those who come in early is absolutely beyond record.

Children's Reefers and Baby Cloaks.

What happy times for children these times at the Big Store.
So many bright new things.
So much to keep the growing beauties snug and warm.
Such a variety to delight the girls.

Mothers and fathers have been coming here a good many years,and it is only natural the girls want to come also.

To delight the girls and please the parents, we are offering better values in children's wear than ever before.

All the worthy new styles in Children's Reefers are here. The greatest assortment we have ever shown and that means much, for our leadership in this line is undisputed.

You can buy here the best made garments at moderate prices, and know that you are getting great values for your money.

Trueness of style and LOW prices are indissolubly linked here.

Come and see them.

Dress Goods. The richness and elegance of our Dress Goods add greatly to the success of this up-to-date department.

The stock we are showing is equal to all the demands that are being made upon it, which means that it is the best selected and most complete stock in the county.

Our special exhibit of high class novelties in Black Dress Goods, embraces the very latest offerings of the leading importers. Prices are somewhat less than usual asking elsewhere.

Ladies' Waists. Beautiful styles in Ladies' Waists, made of silk. Imported Ladies' Cloth and French Flannel, plain colors, stripes and checks.

Our offerings this season are the best we have ever made.

One strong feature is perfection in fit, another is fashionable cut and finish, a third, values that cannot be matched.

Underwear. High quality and Low prices are made possible here by buying and selling largely and quickly on small margins, and the accurate knowledge of the woolen market that enabled us to take advantage of the recent rise.

We bought Low and Sell as we buy. People of taste appreciate the excellent quality, generous fullness and beautiful finish of all of our garments shown in this department. The general high quality and low prices of our underwear will surprise you.

Blankets. It is fortunate all around that we bought so early and so largely of these staple goods. All of them fully up to our high standard so that we are able to furnish the best of Blankets at last year's prices, and some special lots at even lower figures. We assure you that our Blanket Department offers better values than can be had elsewhere.

Handkerchiefs. We are now offering a collection of Handkerchiefs which surpasses in interest and excellance of values any we have heretofore shown. This collection of beautiful Handkerchiefs is of such an unusual character that we urgently invite you to call and take advantage of the opportunity to buy the finest of fine handkerchiefs at prices that make it a pleasure to spend money.

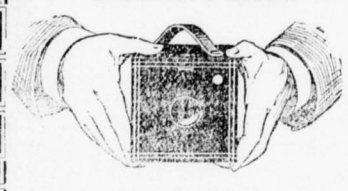
Beautiful creations typifying all that is new in the handkerchief world, are to be found in this vast stock.

Fine China. If you appreciate nice goods, prettily made, you will be pleased with our immense assortment of Chinaware.

One of the most popular advantages of buying China here is the satisfaction of always getting dependable up-to-date China at prices within the reach of all. What you get here must at all times be of the highest standard in style and make, and you will always find us ready to supply at the lowest possible prices.

M. C. TULIS.

EASTMAN'S KODAK



FRIDAY, Colder and probably snow flurries.
SATURDAY, Fair and cold.
SUNDAY, Fair and warmer.

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on yourbicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will do the rest.

LLOYD'S LONG RANGE FORECAST OF THE WEATHER AND EASTMAN'S KODAK.

PLUM-CAKE!

When you were not thinking of Christmas yet, we baked a plum-cake for Yule-tide. It is very rich; we give you a few slices of it on another page of this week's PRESS, but in order to fully appreciate it you want to visit our store; "seeing is believing."

The little folks all say that its the greatest toy show in Emporium, and they seem to be practically a unit in the wish that Santa Claus will do his choosing here.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Fewer Mail Robberies.

There has been a decrease in the number of post offices robbed and mail trains and stages held up during the past year as compared with the previous year. In 1899 the number of post offices robbed was 1,481; the number of mail trains and stages robbed, 34. During the previous year 1,547 post offices were robbed and 42 mail trains and stages held up. The number of post offices burned during the last year, however, has been greater than during the previous year. The record for 1899 was 563, and for 1898 544. Four hundred and eighty-eight pouches were stolen last year, against 407 the year previous. There has not been a robbery of a single mail messenger during the year. That there has been a decrease in the number of robberies of post offices, mail trains and stages and mail messengers, notwithstanding the gradual development of the service, is creditable to the efficiency of the secret service force and indicates that the system of standing rewards now offered is a potent factor in deterring the more desperate class of criminals from depredations upon the property of the post office department.

A few months ago a young farmer of giant build lost a considerable sum of money playing slot machines here, says a Parkersburg (W. Va.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. He was lost sight of until recently, when every time he came to town with a load of produce he would work off a number of slugs upon every machine he touched. The slugs were peculiar to themselves, having a donkey stamped upon each. He is a muscular fellow, roughly dressed, with his trousers tucked into his boots, and a heavy blacksnake whip under his arm. Previous to working the slug racket the man went broke every time he visited the city. Now he carries money back with him. Those who operate the machines protest against his play, but that appears to have no effect. "Bouncers" thus far have not had the courage to try their methods. "The Fiend," as he is called, owned up to playing 140 slugs on last week's trip.

The closing exercises of the Literary club were highly successful, says the Whitsett (Ga.) Courier. Perfect order was preserved without the attendance of the town marshal, whose children were laid up with measles, from which we sincerely hope they will recover soon. There was high tumbling by a stranded circus performer, a wrestling match in which nobody was hurt, after which a delightful hot supper was served. It was said that the sheriff overate himself and had fits, but the report is false, for we were personally present until daylight, and we positively assert that all went as merry as a marriage bell.

The Buffalo Commercial says that when Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy was in Paris last summer he engaged in a discussion with another American on Markham's much talked of poem, "The Man with the Hoe." An Englishman who was listening to the argument asked who the man with the hoe was. "The Man with the Hoe?" repeated the general; "why, that is the newspaper man." Somebody had to hammer a treatise on printing presses into the Englishman's head before he saw the point.

Six years ago a friend of Charles Brandt, of St. Louis, to show his friendship, gave him a great slap on the back. Brandt was well educated, clever and prosperous then. Now, says the Post-Dispatch, he has locomotor ataxia, is subject to attacks of paralysis, and, in the expectation that he has not long to live, he has been removed to the Belleville poorhouse. The back slapper and the umbrella fiend, who carries the deadly device under his arm, should be put in a balloon without a valve and turned loose in a cyclone.

A man was arrested in New York city the other day, and his shoes were found to be full of pearls. We have often heard of Americans getting their boots full of snakes, but this is the first time we remember to have made the long-distance acquaintance of a statesman with his shoes full of pearls. Usually they are left at a pawnshop for safekeeping.

THINGS THAT ARE SETTLED.

The Late Elections Decided Some Political Points for 1900.

The recent elections were the elections of 1900 in miniature. That was why they were watched with such keen and almost feverish interest by statesmen of every degree. The issues of next year met on what was more than a skirmish line, for it was really a test battle and one fought with determination on both sides.

The principal issue was not that of the recent war, for all parties were committed to that war and all parties have claimed without dispute their share in the glory of its wonderful success. The issue was whether or not the results of the war should be accepted, whether it should be operative or inoperative, whether the disclosure and the reward of America's strength should be an episode waning as quickly as it waxed or a necessary chapter in a continued story and vitally connected with what preceded and what shall follow.

This issue has been given popularly the name of expansion. Whether or not that name is expressive depends upon the understanding of it. There is the expansion of obesity, and there is the expansion of growth. The expansion for which the republican party and the national administration are contending earnestly and faithfully is an expansion that means permission to America to round out its framework and to wear garments that fit. It is a protest against arrested development.

Every extension of the territory of the United States has been resisted by those of the same class as the anti-expansionists of to-day. But the resistance has been futile and has never been boasted by the descendants of those who used their brooms to sweep back the tide of progress.

The fiber of the American poeple is not so flaccid as the timorous souls would have us believe. Those whose ancestors crossed the sea and converted a land from savagery to liberty are not afraid themselves to cross the sea.

The elections say that Americans do not regard it as a crime or a blunder to grow to the stature which their birthright indicates. The question of expansion is settled for 1900. The hands of that clock do not move backward.

Bryan, who does the thinking and talking for the democratic party, decided to present as an issue this fall his old Chicago platform money plank as well as that of expansion. The people made an election bonfire of both planks. The question of honest money, decided in 1896, was not affected by the elections. The people have not changed their minds about it. The same story will be told in 1900. Honesty in financial policy has vindicated itself, as honesty always does, by substantial prosperity. The very enlargement of vision which war has given us tends to a dignity which is not consistent with the cheap money of cheap peoples. The gold standard stood, and it will stand in 1900.

Another thing settled is the unity as well as liberty of the American nation. A most offensive characteristic of the opposition to national expansion is that it is not content with opposing by such arguments as may be presented the efforts of the president to perform his duty in accordance with the action of congress in beginning the war and ratifying the treaty which determined the results of war. Many of those who opposed the national course carry their opposition to the extent of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. This is disloyalty; it is treason. Such treason the people declared shall continue to be odious.

The party which has always opposed American enterprise, in public and in private affairs, opposes the development of industry to-day. Bryan calls it opposition to trusts; that is, to all trusts but the silver trust and the Bryan political trust. The republican party, while preventing injurious monopoly, is not engaged in a raid on the fruits of industry. The Bryan objection to the rights of energy to enjoy the product of its own labors was overruled by the people. If an appeal be taken to 1900 the ruling will be sustained. The cutting off of tall men's heads that short men may wear them might do for a Paris commune, but not for an American democracy. The right to peaceably assemble goods, when the product of one's own toil and not an infringement upon a neighbor's opportunity, is a right vindicated by 1899 and which cannot be overturned in 1900.

Another thing settled by the elections is Bryan. It is settled that he shall continue as an itinerant, with more or less success as a book agent, and that William McKinley shall have another term in the white house. This decision will be recorded next year. But it was settled by the fall elections.

The American people have not lost their backbone.—Troy Times.

Bryan's Predicament.

What will William Jennings Bryan do now? The executive committee of the democratic national committee, which met in the city of Chicago a few days ago, virtually shelved his original and pet issue of free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, and decided that opposition to trusts, anti-imperialism and anti-militarism shall be the predominant issues of the next democratic campaign. It seems to have been the unanimous opinion of the committeemen that in the face of the complete restoration of prosperity throughout the country, the revival of the calamity howls of 1896 and the proffer of free coinage as a remedy for the pictured evils would be suicidal, and that the only hope of the democracy is in the remote possibility that it might be able to frighten a majority of the people of the United States with the political bugaboos mentioned above.—Albany Journal.

GETTING READY FOR 1900.

The Democratic Programme for the Great Performance Next Year.

The reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896 by the democratic national committee in its session at Chicago was, of course, inevitable. That platform made a new departure for the democratic party, and by linking with it the populists brought to it at the election of 1896 about 1,000,000 more votes than were cast for Grover Cleveland in 1892. Accordingly, unless the Chicago platform is reaffirmed in 1900, a split in that combination and a dangerous cooling of democratic enthusiasm throughout the union are inevitable. The gold sentiment of the party, moreover, has been frightened into silence or has permanently estranged itself from latter-day democracy.

With the Chicago platform, of course, logically will go the renomination of Mr. Bryan, probably without a single opposing delegation in the national convention. Mr. Sulzer guarantees a Bryan delegation from New York, and he takes no risk in doing it. New England also will be solidly for the renomination of the candidate of 1896.

It is evident, however, that an attempt will be made to give paramount importance in the campaign to other issues than sixteen to one merely, though, of course, Bryan's nomination will force that issue to the front in every intelligent mind. Trusts and "imperialism" are to be these new issues if the plan of the party engineers works. But there can be no trust issue between the two parties; they will not differ on the question; and "imperialism" is a fiction whose working power will be destroyed long before the election. Mere opposition to the expansion of the national power, commerce and domain would harm democracy at any time, and more especially in the year 1900, when all thoughts and aspirations will be turned to the wonderful American development which is to mark the next century. It will be a bad time at which to attempt to set back the clock of American progress.

The democratic party, with Bryan and the Chicago platform on its back, will be forced to appear again as the representative of silver and dishonor and of the rest of the radicalism it put out in 1896. Patriotism and prosperity, national pride and common sense will be against it.

The democratic committee is reported as favoring the holding of its national convention much earlier than that of the republicans, and even a date as early as some time in March is suggested. This would be reversing the usual order, to what valuable end is not conceivable, unless it is expected that the alarm caused to business might tend to arrest the progress of the prosperity which now discourages all democratic hopes. It would act the other way, however, by increasing the determination of the prosperous people to prevent the blight of possible democratic triumph at the election. The sooner the convention meets the sooner it will be made manifest to everybody that the democratic party is fighting against the continuance of a period of national prosperity unexampled in American history.—N. Y. Sun.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

☞Col. Bryan owes it to himself to take a brief nap before starting his 1900 campaign.—Washington Star.

☞Mr. Bryan says he doesn't want office for the money there is in it. This shows, perhaps, his disinterestedness in trying to lower the value of it.—Judge.

☞National issues were fairly tested in Iowa, where there were no factional state issues. The increased republican majority is the true index of the sentiment of the country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞Col. Bryan intends to devote some time to organizing democratic clubs in New England. Possibly it would be a good idea not to leave Nebraska too much away from the influence of his hypnotic eye.—Washington Star.

☞The agricultural department has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Windmill in Nebraska." Coming so soon after the recent campaign it almost seems as though it must have a personal bearing.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

☞Some of the democrats are urging the name of O. H. P. Belmont for second place on the Bryan ticket. People who may be anxious to know why are respectfuliy informed that Mr. Belmont has an income of $750,000 a year.—Chicago Times-Herald.

☞The Milwaukee Sentinel remarks that those prophets who predicted the world would come to an end the other day were no wilder in their calculations than the democrats who predicted that Iowa and Ohio would go democratic this year.—Iowa State Register.

☞If those democrats in Washington and in the east who are represented as expressing disgust in private because of the possibility of the renomination of Mr. Bryan next year had the courage to speak out and act they could do something. Nobody respects a grumbling skulker.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞The United States now has a billion dollars in gold money. The exact figures in the treasury department for November 1 show $875,450,989 in gold coin in the treasury or in circulation, and $139,017,060 in gold bullion in the treasury, the grand total being $1,014,468,049. All this is strictly in the form of money supply, and does not include ore or bullion in private hands. The rapid increase since 1896 in our gold supply is in queer contrast to the predictions made in 1896. Mr. Altgeld, in that year, declared that there was not exceeding $200,000,000 in the country, and this would soon disappear. Now gold is more plentiful than all our other kinds of money, though not in such general use.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

HUNDREDS OF LIVES IN PERIL.

A Hosiery Mill at Reading, Pa., Burns —Fifty-seven Girls Injured and One Killed.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 8.—One of the most appalling fires that has ever visited this city occurred Thursday when the extensive hosiery mill of the Nolde & Horst Co. took fire, destroying the plant, causing the death of one person and injuring about 60 other employes of the company. Of the 57 persons who were injured, 30 are seriously hurt. Miss Louisa Clay, aged 48 years, was killed.

The hosiery building was a large four-story structure and nearly 600 persons were employed, most of them being women and girls. The fire was discovered about 11 o'clock and in a few minutes the girls were panic-stricken. They made a dash for the fire escape and the stairs, but found the latter means of escape could not carry all of them down at the same time. Several hundred of the girls then made a rush for the windows and appealed to those in the street to save them. Ladders were brought into use, and many girls were taken from the burning building safely. Most of them, however, jumped and were seriously injured. For a few minutes from every window on the second and third floors girls leaped one after another. Some lodged in the arms of those below, but many struck the ground. They were picked up and rapidly removed to hospitals or their homes.

Many of the girls who escaped by the stirways and fire escapes were badly burned, but none of them were, it is believed, seriously injured. The fire traveled with great rapidity, owing to the inflammable stock in the building. By those who saw the progress of the fire it is considered miraculous that there was such a small loss of life. There is much criticism among the employes because of the fact that the screens in the windows, except those at the fire scapes were securely nailed to the window sills. The girls had to break the screens before they could get out to leap to the ground. Some of the employes say the doors were locked, as a rule, after the employes were in the building.

The fire was caused by the explosion of gasoline in the singing room. The loss is estimated at about $275,000, on which there is an insurance of $150,000.

GIVES AWAY A FORTUNE.

Religious Societies and Colleges to be Enriched by an Indiana Lady.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—An instrument was recorded yesterday with the Cook county recorder by which Caroline E. Haskell, of Michigan City, Ind., conveys to the Chicago Title and Trust Co. as trustee the property at Nos. 236 and 238 Monroe street in consideration of $1 and the fulfillment of several conditions. The company is to see to the care of the property and pay to Mrs. Haskell the net income therefrom during her natural life.

Upon her death the proceeds are to be distributed as follows: The Congregational Church Building Society, of Chicago, $10,000; the Congregational church of Michigan City, $10,000; the Humane society $10,000; the Seven Day Adventist Medical, Missionary and Benevolent association, of Battle Creek, Mich, $10,000, for the purpose of endowing the Haskell Orphanage home, of that city; Mrs. Caroline Reed, of Chicago, $10,000; the University of Chicago $10,000 to promote and extend the study of Oriental literature in relation to the Bible and Christian teaching; the residue to the trustees of Oberlin college for he use of the college. The property is valued at $100,000 for the land and $47,100 for improvements.

GOES BACK TO CAVITE.

Aguinaldo Retraces His Steps and Seeks Safety in a Rebel Stronghold.

Manila, Dec. 8.—"The expectation of catching Aguinaldo in the north has been practically abandoned and the probability now is that he will turn southward if he is not already there with his destination Cavite province, his home, where the insurrection began and where it still has its greatest strength. The Filipino soldiers in that province have recently been showing increased enthusiasm and boldness and captured insurgents say that Aguinaldo is coming to join them with a large army. The same belief prevails among the natives at Manila and elsewhere that Aguinaldo intends to make his headquarters in Cavite province.

There are 3,000 insurgents before Imus and Bacoor, keeping the Americans sleeping on their arms and nightly awaiting attack.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Powder Mill Explodes, Killing Three Men and Injuring Several.

Pottstown, Pa., Dec. 8.—The powder works of James S. Miller, near Sumneytown, were completely wrecked by an explosion Thursday and three men were killed and several others injured. The dead are William Baer, superintendent of the works; Allen Schneck and John Schwager. Frank Schaefer was probably fatally injured, and Raymond Faust was seriously burned and bruised. There were two explosions, the first occurring in the glazing house. The other explosion followed within 30 seconds and the entire five buildings which comprised the works were demolished.

Baer and Schwager were in the glazing house when the explosion occurred and Schneck was at work in the mixing house. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

Fireworks Makers Assign.

New York, Dec. 8.—Pain's Fireworks Co., whose headquarters are in this city, has made an assignment. The following statement has been given out: "The assignment is principally due to complications arising from an accident at Columbus, O., during a sham battle, resulting in a large number of suits for damages for injuries, as well as from the disastrous fire which occurred at the company's factory last summer. The fireworks trade has also been depressed for several months. The amount of the liabilities is about $70,000."

BURNED ALIVE.

A Kentucky Mob Cremates a Negro Murderer.

The City of Maysville is the Scene of a Barbarous Act Which Equals in Fiendish Cruelty Any Torture Devised by Bloodthirsty Savages.

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 7.—Richard Coleman (colored), the murderer of Mrs. James Lashbrook, wife of his employer, expiated his crime yesterday at the hands of a mob consisting of thousands of citizens, by burning at the stake after suffering torture beyond description. The dreadful spectacle occurred on the cricket grounds on the outskirts of this city.

Just two months ago Richard Coleman, the trusted employe of Farmer James Lashbrook, in a manner peculiarly atrocious murdered the woman who had been his benefactor. After being arrested the officers took him to Covington for safe keeping. He was indicted for the murder. Shortly after his incarceration at Covington he made a complete confession of his crime to the jailor.

The trial was set for yesterday. Sheriff Perrine determined to leave Covington by the train on the Chesapeake & Ohio which started at 7:30 Wednesday morning. Coleman had been told Tuesday night to prepare to return to the scene of his crime. He was stricken with fear and begged to be permitted to remain in Covington until after his trial.

The prisoner with his escort arrived here at 10:20 o'clock. As the train puffed into the station the mob formed on both sides in two long crowds.

The sheriff and his assistants were armed and there was some resistance as the leaders of the mob jostled against them and demands were uttered from the outer fringes of the crowd for the prisoner. Sheriff Perrine started to walk from the car. A step behind followed the officers with Coleman in their midst, seeking to conceal himself behind his protectors. Hundreds of stones were thrown and revolvers and rifles were freely displayed. The prisoner was frequently struck and he presented a frightful appearance, the blood streaming from wounds on his face and head.

At the court house a mob of over 2,000 men, headed by James Lashbrook, the husband, had been hastily formed. There was a brief struggle in which weapons were drawn by the officers and then the sheriff and his assistants were overcome and the prisoner was pulled from their midst by the leaders of the mob. Up through the central portion of the town the man was taken, the prisoner being dragged along with the aid of ropes loosely attached to his body. He was the target again of hundreds of missiles and several times he sunk half unconscious to the ground while the crowd pressed forward, striking at him with clubs, sticks and whips until his head and body were scarcely recognizable.

The place of execution had been selected weeks ago. The prisoner was dragged to a sapling and strapped against the tree, facing the husband of the victim. Large quantities of dry brush and larger bits of wood were piled around him while he was praying for speedy death. James Lashbrook, the husband of the victim, applied the first match to the brushwood. A brother of the victim struck the second match.

As the flames arose Coleman made vain efforts to withdraw his hands from the fire and his eyes rolled in a frenzy of suffering. The ropes securing him to the tree were bound and his body finally fell forward on the burning pile. Even then, although it was not certain whether he was living or dead, the vengeful purpose of the crowd led them to use rails to push his body back into the flames. While his voice could be heard, he begged for a drink of water, his tongue protruding and his eyeballs fairly starting from his head. At the end of three hours the body was practically cremated. During all that time members of the family of Mrs. Lashbrook had remained to keep the body in position where it would continue to burn.

In all the thousands who constituted the mob there was not a single effort to conceal identity. No man wore a mask. All the leaders of the mob are well known and there are hundreds of witnesses who can testify to their participation in the tragedy.

Strangled to Death in Ice.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—William Harperson, aged 67 years, formerly a well-to-do contractor of this city, met deatn in a peculiar manner yesterday. while walking to his home he became benumbed with cold and fell down a railroad embankment into a small stream which was frozen over. Harperson's head went through the ice, which formed a collar about his neck and strangled him to death.

Courts Must Now Decide.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—All hope of an agreement between the sanitary trustees and the commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan canal for a supply of water to the latter channel after the drainage ditch is opened was abandoned yesterday at a meeting of the two bodies, and the courts will have to settle the question.

Jones Declares for Expansion.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 7.—A stir has been made in Arkansas political circles by the announcement that Gov. Dan W. Jones, who is a candidate for the United States senate to succeed Senator Berry, has come out strong in favor of expansion. He has heretofore been considered an opponent of that policy along with Senator Berry, who is a candidate for re-election. Gov. Jones stated in an interview yesterday that the only salvation for the southern states is in the opening of new markets in Asia for southern products.

A NOTABLE SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

With the close of the present year Mr. David C. Cook, of Chicago, will celebrate his first quarter-centennial as editor and publisher of Sunday-school literature. Starting twenty-five years ago, without reputation or assurance of support, he has become one of the most widely and favorably known publishers in this line. Beginning in 1875 with two small publications, his periodicals have grown in number and favor until there are few schools in this country that do not find it to their interest to use some of his pure and helpful publications, while many in distant lands pay tribute to their merits. The past quarter of a century has witnessed many changes among Sunday-school publishers, and much less time than this has sufficed for some to outlive their usefulness. On the contrary, Mr. Cook is preparing to celebrate the beginning of another quarter-century with additional improvements and new publications. Among these may be mentioned the New Century Sunday School Teacher's Monthly, a large and thoroughly up-to-date magazine for superintendents and teachers, the first issue of which will appear in December. Among the most remarkable of his publications is the Young People's Weekly, which has attained a circulation of nearly a quarter of a million, being a successful attempt to furnish a high grade of religious story reading for boys and girls. To avoid the "goody-goody" story of the Sunday-school, such as we remember in our childhood days, and furnish something natural, interesting and ennobling, has been its aim, and we are not at all surprised at its popularity.

The restraining influence of the Christian home and the Sunday-school on our growing community of young people, some of us may not appreciate as we should—perhaps because these sometimes fail to restrain. This paper should be a most welcome accessory in this work, and one which all should appreciate. Boys and girls will read, and the story book and paper are their first choice. There seems a plentiful supply of religious papers for older people, but this is the first successful atttempt to furnish a non-sectarian religious story paper for young people.

The paper is profusely illustrated, beautifully printed, and contains as much or more reading matter than the most expensive of secular young people's story papers. The price, seventy-five cents per year, should bring it within the reach of every home. Mr. Cook is now making a special effort to give the paper a wider circulation, and all who send seventy-five cents for a year's subscription before Jan. 1st will receive a beautiful premium picture entitled "The Soul's Awakening." It is exactly the same size (13x18 inches) and style as those on sale at art stores for $1. Orders should be addressed to David C. Cook Publishing Co., 36 Washington St., Chicago.

Probably no man living has done so much to improve and cheapen Sunday-school literature as has Mr. David C. Cook. Through his aid thousands of schools have been encouraged, improved and made self-sustaining. Mr. Cook is yet a comparatively young man, and it does not appear at all improbable that his field of usefulness may extend over yet another quarter-century.

Scows That Pass in the Night.

Jacques leaned over the gunwale of the flatboat as she floated lazily down the Detroit river. He smoked his pipe.

Pierre hung over the rail of the scow that was upward bound. He also was enveloped in a hazy smoke.

In the moonlight the two boatmen recognized each other.

"H'llo, Pierre. How you geet along?"

"Oh, I been geet along. How you geet along?"

"Oh, I been geet along, too."

"How your seek fatair geet along, Jacques?"

"My fatair? Oh, she geet along. She been died last week."—Detroit Free Press.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Higher Criticism.

The savage held his temper admirably.

"Nature," he replied, with a comprehensive gesture, "is our Bible!"

"Then of course you have no higher criticism!" exclaimed the enlightened man, shuddering.

"Oh, but we have!" protested the savage, vehemently. "Why, there are among us any number of advanced thinkers who wonder for instance, if there isn't too much salaratus in the bread fruit! Yes, sir!"

Here we see that the mind is alike impatient of fetters, no matter what man's corporeal condition be.—Detroit Journal.

A Preacher's Discovery.

Rev. J. W. Blosser, M. D., who has for many years made a specialty of catarrhal diseases, has discovered a remedy that cures the worst cases of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, etc. It is a penetrating, healing, smoke vapor that goes directly to every affected spot, destroys the germs of the disease and heals the mucous membrane. Any sufferer who will address Dr. J. W. Blosser & Son, 113 Broad St., Atlanta, Ga., will receive, postpaid, a three days' trial treatment free.

Why do they call her a servant girl when she is boss of the job?—Chicago Chronicle.

When Baby Has the Croup

use Hoxsie's Croup Cure. It does not contain opium in any form and will not nauseate. 50 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

All is fair in love—except the actions of the other fellow—Chicago Daily News.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

THE MESSAGE.

President's Recommendations to Congress.

The Necessity for Financial Legislation is Pointed Out.

The Philippine Situation is Discussed at Length, Together with Affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico—A Lengthy State Paper.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of November 21 last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives.

The Fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home, and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than a billion dollars our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the people of other nations.

The Nation's Finances.

Exports of agricultural products were $784,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value $339,592,146, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only year in all our history when the products of our manufacturies sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including $11,798,314.14 part payment of the Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness, aggregated $610,982,604. Customs receipts were $206,128,481, and those from internal revenue $273,467,161.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were $700,695,564, leaving a deficit of $89,111,5-9.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $640,958,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate $690,958,112, leaving a surplus of $40,000,000.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the internal revenue receipts were increased about $100,000,000.

The present gratifying strength of the treasury is shown by the fact that on December 1, 1899, the available cash balance was $278,004,757, of which $238,744,955 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use, and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

The strong position of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of Section 3694, Revised Statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year $41,413,389, and, as mentioned above, the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately $40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions it was deemed advisable to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for eight years has not been done because of deficiencies in the revenues. The treasury department therefore offered to purchase during November $25,000,000 of the 5 per cent loan of 1904 or the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was $31,408,600. The premium paid by the government on such purchases was $2,263,521, and the net saving in interest was about $2,885,000. The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including the 23d day of December, unless the remainder of the $25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger employment of labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop harvesting and crop moving period.

In its earlier history the national banking act seemed to provide a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond purchases referred to, resulting from large premiums which government bonds command in the market, or the tax, appear to be the influences which impair its public utility.

The attention of congress is respectively invited to this important matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of $25,000.

The Gold Standard.

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the secretary of the treasury to be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875.

While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury, demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical.

Those now authorized have the virtue neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the secretary of the treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals at a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

Our Merchant Marine.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth.

The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards, and the promises of continued prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records or those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people. Without any choice of our own, but from necessity, the departments of the government charged with military and naval operations in the East and West Indies had to obtain from foreign flags merchant vessels essential for those operations. The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our part cannot fail to improve our situation, which is regarded with humiliation at home and with surprise abroad. Even these sacrifices, which at the beginning may be involved, will be offset later by more than equivalent gains.

The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. The re-establishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure our continued industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs. I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our sea carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture; which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

Trusts and Combines.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of congress. The industrial commission has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of this subject, and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined.

The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety or cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments, which, previous to the formation of the combination, were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural competition, whereby prices are unbalanced to the general consumer are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies it should be done without delay. Whatever power congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently assisted by the federal courts and notable efforts in the restraint of inter-state commerce, such as the Trans-Missouri Freight association and the Joint Traffic association, have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

Uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained and that means may be found for congress so to supplement an effective state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a generous observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

Our Foreign Relations.

A review of our relations with foreign states is presented, with such recommendations as are deemed appropriate.

The contract of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan government on October 10, on the ground of non-fulfilment within the ten years' term stipulated in the contract. The Maritime Canal Company has lodged a protest against this action, alleging rights in the premises which appear worthy of consideration.

The Nicaragua canal commission which had been made upon the work of examination and survey for a ship canal route across Nicaragua, having completed its labors and made its report, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new commission, known as the isthmian commission, was organized for the purpose of examining the American isthmus with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across that isthmus, with its probable cost and other essential details. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible, and a report made at the earliest practicable date. The great importance of this work cannot be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of congress. In my message of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans, to which again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now.

In view of disturbances in the populous provinces of northern China, where are many of our citizens, and of the imminence of disorder near the capital and towards the seaboard, a guard of marines was landed from the Boston and stationed last winter in the legation compound at Peking. With the restoration of order this protection was withdrawn.

The interests of our citizens in that vast empire have not been neglected during the past year. Adequate protection has been secured for our missionaries, and some injuries to their property have been repaired.

In my message to congress of December 5, 1898, I urged that the recommendation which had been made to the speaker of the house of representatives by the secretary of the treasury for an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire and report as to the opportunities for and obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States, should receive at your hands the consideration which its importance merited, but congress failed to take action. I now renew this recommendation, as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you.

This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer state of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, our good offices would have been gladly tendered.

For the fourth time in the present decade a question has arisen with the government of Italy in regard to the lynching of Italian subjects. The latest of these deplorable events occurred at Tallulah, Louisiana, whereby five unfortunates of Italian origin were taken from jail and hanged.

The authorities of the state and a representative of the Italian embassy having separately investigated the occurrence, with discrepant results, particularly as to the alleged citizenship of the victims, and it now appearing that the state authorities had not been able to discover the violators, an investigation has been set on foot through the agency of the department of state, and is still in progress.

The arrangement under which Samoa was administered had proved impracticable and unacceptable to all the powers concerned. A satisfactory arrangement was concluded between the governments of Germany and England by virtue of which England retired from Samoa in view of compensations in other directions and both powers renounced in favor of the United States all their rights in respect to that portion of the group lying to the east of the 171st degree of west longitude, embracing the islands of Tutila, Ofoo, Olosenga and Manua. I transmit to the senate for action thereon a convention, which besides the provisions above mentioned also grants us the same privileges in respect to commerce in all of the islands of Samoa as those possessed by Germany.

Cuba and the Cubans.

My annual message of last year was necessarily devoted in great part to a consideration of the Spanish war and of the results it wrought and the conditions it imposed for the future. I am gratified to announce that the treaty of peace has restored friendly relations between the two powers and effect has given to its most important provisions. The evacuation of Porto Rico having already been accomplished October 18, 1898, nothing remained necessary there but to continue the provisional military control of the island, until congress should enact a suitable government for the ceded territory. Of the character of the measures to that end I shall treat in another part of this message.

The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from Cuba was effected by January 1st, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, maintaining, under the direction of the executive, such control therein as should conserve public order, restore the productive conditions of peace so long disturbed by the disorder which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding three decades and build up that tranquil development of the state whereby alone can be realized the high purpose proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by congress on the 19th of April, 1898, by which the United States disclaimed any intention to exercise sovereignty over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and asserted its determination when that was accomplished to leave the government of the island to itself. The pledge contained in this resolution must be sacredly kept.

I believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction. All the administrative measures adopted in Cuba have aimed to fit it for a regenerated existence by enforcing the supremacy of law and justice; by placing wherever practicable the machinery of administration in the hands of the inhabitants; by instituting needed sanitary reforms; by spreading education; by fostering industry and trade; by inculcating public morality, and, in short, by taking every rational step to aid the Cuban people to attain that plane of self-reliant unity which fits an enlightened community for self-government within its own sphere, while enabling it to fulfill all outward obligations.

This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cuba. We have accepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare is to be ensured. Whether those ties shall be organic or conventional the destinies of Cuba are in some rightful form and manner irrevocably linked with our own, but how and how far is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever be the outcome we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure.

On the 9th of August last an order was made for the taking of the census in the island, to be completed on the 30th of November. By the treaty of peace the Spanish people on the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. Until then it cannot be definitely ascertained who shall be entitled to participate in the formation of the government of Cuba. By that time the results of the census will have been tabulated and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will commit the municipal governments of the islands to the officers elected by the people. The experience thus acquired will prove of great value in the formation of a representative convention of the people to draft a constitution and establish a general system of independent government for the island. In the meantime, and so long as we exercise control over the island, the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms and with as favorable rates of duty as are given to the West India islands under treaties of reciprocity which shall be made.

The Peace Conference.

In response to the invitation of the emperor of Russia delegates from 26 countries assembled at The Hague on May 18, as members of a conference in the interest of peace. The commission from the United States consisted of Hon. Andrew D. White, Hon. Seth Low, Hon. Stanford Newell, Capt. Crosier, of the United States army, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, of the United States navy, and Hon. Frederick W. Holls, secretary. The occasion seemed to be opportune for the serious consideration of a plan for the pacific adjustment of international differences.

The final act of the conference includes conventions upon the amelioration of the laws and customs of war on land, the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of 1864, and the extension of judicial methods to international cases. The convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts embodies the leading features of the American plan, with such modifications as rendered necessary by the diverse diversity of interests represented by the delegates. The four titles of the convention provide for the maintenance of general peace, the exercise of good offices and mediation, the formation of commissions of inquiry, and international arbitration.

The Army.

Since my last annual message, and in obedience to the acts of congress of April 22 and 26, 1898, the remaining volunteer force enlisted for the Spanish war, consisting of 34,834 regulars and 110,292 volunteers, with over 5,000 volunteer officers, has been discharged from the military service. Of the volunteers 667 officers and 14,831 men were serving in the Philippines, and 1,650 of the regulars, who were entitled to be mustered out after the ratification of the treaty of peace. They voluntarily remained at the front until their places could be filled by new troops. They were returned home in the order in which they went to Manila, and are now all of them out of the service and in the ranks of citizenship. I recommend that congress provide a special medal of honor for the regulars, sailors and marines on duty in the Philippines who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired.

By the act of March 2, 1899, congress gave authority to increase the regular army to a maximum not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, and to enlist a force of 35,000 volunteers, to be recruited from the country at large. By virtue of this authority the regular army has been increased to the number of 61,999 enlisted men and 2,248 officers, and new volunteer regiments have been organized aggregating 33,050 enlisted men and 1,524 officers. Two of these volunteer regiments are made up of colored men, with colored line officers. The new troops to take the places of those returning from the Philippines have been transported to Manila to the number of 581 officers and 26,322 enlisted men of the regular army and 594 officers and 15,388 enlisted men of the new volunteer force, while 96 officers and 14,119 men of the volunteer force are on the ocean en route to Manila.

The force now in Manila consists of 905 officers and 30,578 regulars, and 594 officers and 15,388 of the volunteers, making an aggregate of 1,499 officers and 45,966 men. When the troops now under orders shall reach Manila the force in the archipelago will comprise 2,051 officers and 63,483 men. The muster out of the great volunteer army organized for the Spanish war and the creation of a new army, the transportation from Manila to San Francisco of those entitled to discharge, and the transportation of the new troops to take their places, have been a work of great magnitude, well and ably done, for which too much credit cannot be given the war department.

During the past year we have reduced our force in Cuba and Porto Rico. In Cuba we now have 334 officers and 10,796 enlisted men; in Porto Rico, 87 officers and 2,855 elisted men and a battalion of 400 men, composed of native Porto Ricans; while stationed throughout the United States are 910 officers and 17,317 men, and in Hawaii 12 officers and 453 enlisted men.

The Postal Service.

The domestic postal service continues to grow with extraordinary rapidity. The expenditures and the revenues will each exceed $100,000,000 during the current year. Fortunately, since the revival of prosperous times the revenues have grown much faster than the expenditures, and there is every indication that a short period will witness the obliteration of the annual deficit. In this connection the report of the postmaster general embodies a statement of some evils which have grown up outside of contemplation of law in the treatment of some classes of mail matter which wrongly exercise the privilege of the pound rate, and shows that if this matter had been properly classified and had paid the rate which it should have paid, instead of a postal deficit for the last fiscal year of $6,610,901, there would have been on one basis a surplus of $17,637,570, and on another of $9,733,836.

The Navy.

The navy has maintained the spirit and high efficiency which have always characterized that service and has lost none of the gallantry in heroic action which has signalized its brilliant and glorious past. The nation has equal pride in its early and later achievements. Its habitual readiness for every emergency has won the confidence and admiration of the country. The people are interested in the continued preparation and prestige of the navy and will justify liberal appropriations for its maintenance and improvement. The officers have shown peculiar adaptation for the performance of new and delicate duties which our recent war has imposed.

It cannot be doubted that congress will at once make necessary provision for the armor plate for the vessels now under contract and building. Its attention is respectfully called to the report of the secretary of the navy, in which the subject is fully presented. I unite in his recommendation that congress enact such special legislation as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, limiting the price of armor to $300 per ton be removed.

In the matter of naval construction Italy and Japan, of the great powers, laid down less tonnage in the year 1899 than this country, and Italy alone has less tonnage under construction. I heartily concur in the recommendations for the increase of the navy, as suggested by the secretary.

The Philippine Question.

On the 10th of December, 1898, the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided, among other things, that Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, that the United States should pay to Spain $20,000,000, and that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the United States should be determined by congress. The treaty was ratified by the senate on February 6, 1899, and by the government of Spain on March 19. The ratifications were exchanged on April 11 and the treaty publicly proclaimed. On March 2 congress voted the sum contemplated by the treaty, and the amount was paid over to the Spanish government on May 1.

In this manner the Philippines came to the United States. The islands were ceded by the government of Spain, which had been in undisputed possession of them for centuries. They were accepted not merely by our authorized commissioners in Paris, under the direction of the executive, but by the constitutional and well-considered action of the representatives of the people of the United States in both houses of congress. I had every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and the aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people.

From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests. In my order of May 19, 1898, the commander of the military expedition dispatched to the Philippines was instructed to declare that we came not to make war upon the people of that country, "nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights." That there should be no doubt as to the paramount authority there, on the 17th of March it was directed that "there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents;" that the United States must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces; that the insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States. As early as December 4, before the cession, and in anticipation of that event, the commander in Manila was urged to restore peace and tranquility and to undertake the establishment of a beneficent government, which should afford the fullest security for life and property.

On the 21st of December, after the treaty was signed, the commander of the forces of occupation was instructed "to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights." On the same day, while ordering General Otis to see that peace should be preserved in Iloilo, he was admonished that: "it is most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents." On January 1, 1899, urgent orders were reiterated that the kindly intentions of this government should be in every possible way communicated to the insurgents.

On January 21 I announced my intention of dispatching to Manila a commission composed of three gentlemen of the highest character and distinction, thoroughly acquainted with the Orient, who, in association with Admiral Dewey and Maj. Gen. Otis, were instructed to "facilitate the most humane and effective extension of authority throughout the islands, and to secure with the least possible delay the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants." These gentlemen were Dr. Jacob Schurman, president of Cornell university; Hon. Charles Denby, for many years minister to China, and Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, who had made a careful study of life in the Philippines. While the treaty of peace was under consideration in the senate these commissioners set out on their mission of good will and liberation.

But before their arrival at Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassment for us and most grievous in its consequences to themselves. The clear and impartial preliminary report of the commissioners, which I transmit herewith, gives a comprehensive a history of the present insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by independence by any officer of the United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact, and is denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. The most the insurgent leader hoped for when he came back to Manila was the liberation of the islands from the Spanish control, which they had been laboring for years without success to throw off.

The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American army and navy gave him or her ideas and ambitions, and insidious suggestions from various quarters perverted the purposes and intentions with which he had taken up arms. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased until finally, just before the time set by the senate of the United States for a vote on the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

Ten days later an order of the insurgent government was issued to its adherents who had remained in Manila, of which Gen. Otis justly observes that "for barbarous intent it is unequalled in modern times." It directs that at 8 o'clock on the night of the 15th of February the "territorial militia" shall come together in the town of San Pedro, armed with bolos, with guns and ammunition where convenient; that Filipino families only shall be respected; but that all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, shall be exterminated without any compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation, and adds: "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion on them; attack with vigor."

A copy of this fell into the hands of our officers and they were able to take measures to control the rising, which was actually attempted on the night of February 22, a week later than was originally contemplated. Considerable numbers of armed insurgents entered the city and in concert with confederates inside attempted to destroy Manila by fire. They were kept in check during the night and the next day driven out of the city with heavy loss.

This was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our commissioners on their arrival in Manila. They had come with the hope and intention of co-operating with Admiral Dewey and Maj. Gen. Otis in establishing peace and order in the archipelago and the largest measure of self-government compatible with the true welfare of the people. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous, and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominous retreat.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably assisted by the navy, has carried on this unwelcome but most righteous campaign with richly deserved success. The noble self-sacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors whose terms of service had expired refused to avail themselves of their right to return home as long as they were needed at the front forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by the rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground steadily in every direction, and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task.

The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. Again I invite your attention to the report of the commissioners for the encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and order and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the archipelago. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the island of Negros which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States and adopted a constitution looking to the establishment of a popular government.

It was impossible to guarantee to the people of Negros that the constitution so adopted should be the ultimate form of government. Such a question, under the treaty with Spain, and in accordance with our own constitution and laws, came exclusively within the jurisdiction of congress. The government actually set up by the inhabitants of Negros eventually proved unsatisfactory to the natives themselves. A new system was put into force by order of the major general commanding the department, of which the following are the most important elements:

It was ordered that the government of the island of Negros should consist of a military governor appointed by the United States military governor of the Philippines, and a civil governor and an advisory council elected by the people. The military governor was authorized to appoint secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, an attorney general, and an auditor. The seat of government was fixed at Bacolod. The military governor exercises the supreme executive power. He is to see that the laws are executed, appoint to office, and fill all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and may, with the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, remove any officer from office. The civil governor advises the military governor on all public civil questions and presides over the advisory council. He, in general, performs the duties which are performed by secretaries of state in our own system of government.

The advisory council consists of eight members elected by the people within territorial limits which are defined in the order of the commanding general.

The times and places of holding elections are to be fixed by the military governor of the island of Negros. The qualifications of voters are as follows:

1—A voter must be a male citizen of the island of Negros.

2—Of the age of 21 years.

3—He shall be able to speak, read and write the English, Spanish, or Visayan language, or he must own real property worth $500, or pay a rental on real property of the value of $1,000.

4.—He must have resided in the island not less than one year preceding, and in the district in which he offers to register as a voter not less than three months immediately preceding the time he offers to register.

5—He must register at a time fixed by law before voting.

6—Prior to such registration he shall have paid all taxes due by him to the government. Provided, that no insane person shall be allowed to register or vote.

The military governor has the right to veto all bills or resolutions adopted by the advisory council, and his veto is final if not disapproved by the military governor of the Philippines.

The advisory council discharges all the ordinary duties of a legislature. The usual duties pertaining to said offices are to be performed by the secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, the attorney general and the auditor.

The judicial power is vested in three judges who are to be appointed by the military governor of the island. Inferior courts are to be established.

Free public schools are to be established throughout the populous districts of the island, in which the English language shall be taught, and this subject will receive the careful consideration of the advisory council.

The burden of government must be distributed equally and equitably among the people. The military authorities will collect and receive the customs revenue, and will control postal matters and Philippine inter-island trade and commerce.

The military governor, subject to the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, determines all questions not specifically provided for and which do not come under the jurisdiction of the advisory council.

The authorities of the Sulu Islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain, and our flag floats over that territory. On August 10, 1899, Brig. Gen. Bates negotiated an agreement with the sultan and his principal chiefs, which I transmit herewith. By Article I the sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

The United States flag will be used in the archipelago and its dependencies, on land and sea. Piracy is to be suppressed, and the sultan agrees to co-operate heartily with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy. All trade in domestic productions of the archipelago when carried on with any part of the Philippine islands and under the American flag shall be free, unlimited and undutiable.

Article X provides that any slave in the archipelago shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value. The agreement by Gen. Bates was made subject to confirmation by the president and to future modifications by the consent of the parties in interest. I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of congress, and with the reservation, which I have directed shall be communicated to the sultan, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. I communicate these facts to congress for its information and action.

Everything indicates that with the speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels. Manila, whose inhabitants were fleeing to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce. The earnest endeavors of the commission and the admiral and major general commanding the Department of the Pacific to assure the people of the beneficent intentions of this government have had their legitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace and safety and prosperity and stable government can only be found in a loyal acceptance of the authority of the United States.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila bay instead of being, as we hope, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, will have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past.

The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the congress of the United States the power of declaring war and vest in that tremendous prerogative in the Tagalo leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it would be the duty of congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. The full report of the commission, now in preparation, will then be ready for action and suggestions which will be of value to congress, and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Until congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will I shall use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking; but every step of the progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

No effort will be spared to build up the waste places desolated by war and by long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of strife to begin the beneficent work. We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide journey to their shores.

Hawaiian Affairs.

Some embarrassment in administration has occurred by reason of the peculiar status which the Hawaiian islands at present occupy under the joint resolution of annexation approved July 7, 1898. While by that resolution the republic of Hawaii as an independent nation was extinguished, its separate sovereignty destroyed, and its property and possessions vested in the United States, yet a complete establishment for its government under our system is not effected. While the municipal laws of the islands not enacted for the fulfillment of treaties and not inconsistent with the joint resolution or contrary to the constitution of the United States or any of its treaties remain in force, yet these laws relate only to the social and internal affairs of the islands, and do not touch many subjects of importance which are of a broader national character.

By the resolution of annexation the president was directed to appoint five commissioners to recommend to congress such legislation concerning the islands as they should deem necessary or proper. These commissioners were duly appointed, and after a careful investigation of the system of laws and government provided in the islands and of the conditions existing there, they prepared a bill to provide a government under the title of "The Territory of Hawaii." The report of the commission, with the bill which they prepared, was transmitted by me to congress on December 6, 1898, but the bill still awaits final action.

The people of these islands are entitled to the benefits and privileges of our constitution, but in the absence of any act of congress providing for federal courts in the islands, and for a procedure by which appeals, writs of error, and other judicial proceedings necessary for the enforcement of civil rights may be prosecuted, they are powerless to secure their enforcement by the judgment of the courts of the United States. It is manifestly important, therefore, that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting these islands into a judicial district, providing for the appointment of a judge and other proper officers of the methods of procedure in appellate proceedings, and that the government of this newly acquired territory under the federal constitution shall be fully defined and provided for.

Alaska's Needs.

A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the territory of Alaska. Substantially the only law provid ng a civil government for this territory is the act of May 17, 1884. This is meager in its provisions and is fitted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this was passed. The increase in population by immigration during the past few years, consequent upon the discovery of gold, has produced such a condition as calls for more ample facilities for local self-government and more numerous conveniences of civil and judicial administration. Settlements have grown up in various places, constituting in point of population and business cities of thousands of inhabitants, yet there is no provision of law under which a municipality can be organized or maintained.

There is practically no organized form of government in the territory. There is no authority, except in congress, to pass any law, no matter how local or trivial, and the difficulty of conveying to congress an adequate conception and understanding of the various needs of the people in the different communities is easily understood. I see no reason why a more complete form of territorial organization should not be provided.

Porto Rico's Government.

I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the government of Porto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island, and many suggestions made with reference to Alaska are applicable also in Porto Rico.

The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers who are familiar with it as thoroughly modern and scientific, in so far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production, and social and private right in general. The cities of the island are governed under charters which probably require very little or no change. So that with relation to matters of local concern and private right, it is not probable that much, if any, legislation is desirable; but with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the federal government, there are many matters which are of pressing urgency.

The same necess

1889. 1899.

* DAY'S *

EMPORIUM'S

UP-TO-DATE

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET

Is filled to overflowing with GOOD THINGS especially selected for this gladsome return of the

CHRISTMAS SEASON

All for your comfort and pleasure. Only eight more days in which to leave your orders for the good things necessary to satisfy the cravings of the inner man, and make your selections for Christmas remembrances. We can help you if you give us the opportunity. COME EARLY, DON'T WAIT.

Our Motto is RELIABILITY. Every Article as Represented.

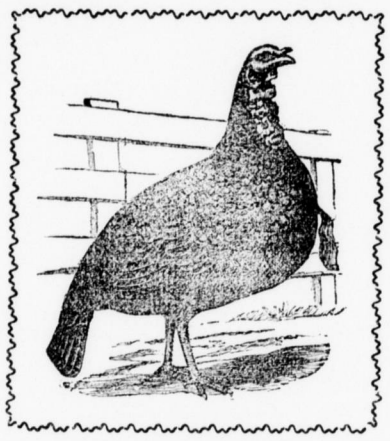
OUR MARKET

As usual will be found complete with all things desirable for your welfare. The choicest Meats, home-dressed Turkeys and Chickens, Fresh Baltimore Oysters. We always aim to give our patrons the BEST VALUES. Leave your orders at our Market EARLY and insure satisfaction.

GROCERIES.

Domestic and Imported from all quarters of the Globe. Thoroughly reliable goods at prices in keeping with the quality.

Queen Olives all sizes and qualities 10c to 50 cents bottle, Pure Olive Oil, the finest to be had, 25c 8 oz bottle, Fresh Fruit Jam and Pure Fruit Jelly, assorted; Pickles, Sweet and Sour, mixed or plain, in bulk or in bottles. Our Pickles are of the H. J. Heinz manufacture and the finest that skill can produce.



LOOK THROUGH OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Bright new goods everywhere; all worth looking at. All that you need—the pick of the largest markets to select from. Nuts of various kinds, Cluster Raisins, Figs, Dates, stuffed and plain in one pound packages, Choice Apples, Florida and Jamaca Oranges, 30c to 50c a dozen, Malaga Grapes 20c lb. English Walnuts, finest selected quality, 18c lb. mixed Nuts 15c our own mixture and guaranteed fresh new nuts, 2 lb. for 25c. This is an extreme low price for these nuts.

CONFECTIONERY.

Before purchasing your candies, be sure to see our line. All fresh new goods at surprisingly low prices. Chocolate Cream Drops, Cocoanut Bon-bons, Fine Pearl Mixture, 20c lb. King Bee Chocolate Mixture, 25c lb. These are ALL SPECIAL BARGAINS for the Holiday season as well as other lines down to 10c per lb.

Richardson & Robbins Plum Pudding, extra quality. Boiled Cider for your Mince-Meat or the Mince-Meat ready prepared if you wish. Our "Regent" Brand is fine and will please you. Adam, Neufchatel, and Buffett Cheese.

VEGETABLES.

All the articles that you need in this line. Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce, Celery, the finest Cape Cod Cranberries.

COFFEE and TEA.

Our brands of Roasted Coffee and Tea have won an enviable reputation. "Ja-vo-ka," in one pound packages, is at moderate priced but a thoroughly good coffee, 20c. per pound. "Royal," Java and Mocha is as fine as skill and science in blending can make. Your CHRISTMAS DINNER will not be complete without it. 35c. per lb., 3 lbs. $1.00.

Space does not permit us to mention one-tenth of all the good things we have to ofter in these departments. We have everything you want. No need to go elsewhere. We ask you to COME—COME EARLEY—and thoroughly inspect our stock yourself. It will bear out all that we claim for it, and more.

CHINA, QUEENSWARE, AND CROCKERY DEPARTMENT.

While we exert every effort to make our Market and Grocery Department the BEST place to make your purchases in that line, we would have you bear in mind that one-half of our large store is given up to this line of goods, and you will do well to look them over before deciding on your purchases for Christmas gifts.

SEE OUR NEW LINE OF TOILET WARE.

Nine piece sets from $2.50 to $5.25, various decorations. They are beauties.

JARDINIERES.

Beautiful and graceful. Have just added a new line, ranging in price from 50c to $3.75. These in addition to our already large line, makes it possible to please you. Don't fail to see them.

LAMPS,

Anything from a candle stick or a hand lamp for 25c, to a beautiful parlor Lamp at $3.75

CHINA.

Cups and Saucers for large and small from 15c to 75c. Odd pieces, Bread and Milk Sets, Fruit Plates, Oat Meals, plain or decorated, Fruit Saucers and things too numerous to mention.

Semi Porcelain and Iron Stone China in sets or single pieces, as you like, decorated or plain.

GLASSWARE,

In profusion, at astonishingly low prices. Bar Glasses. Drinking glasses, engraved or plain. Four piece sets, etc., etc.

PERFUMES AND TOILET PREPARATIONS.

This is a recent addition to our stock and perhaps many are unaware of it. It will be time well spent for you to call and examine as complete and attractive a line of Perfumes and Toilet Goods as can be found on the American market. Sachet Powders, Powders for the Complexion, the Toilet and the Nursery. Tooth Powders and Liquid Washes, Rose Tooth Paste, Hair Tonics, Lotions and Curling Fluid. Perfumed Bath Powder, "Cannon's Cream of Almond," Cornation Toilet Cream and Menthal Cream.

The name of W. D. Cannon, Jr., & Co., on any package is a guarantee of a FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE.

DO NOT LOSE SIGHT OF THE FACT THAT THE PRICE OF ANY ARTICLE IS REGULATED BY THE VALUE.

Again we extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our store whether you buy or not. Always pleased to see new faces as well as those that are familior to us.

Don't Forget to Leave Your Orders for Poultry Early.

Wishing You a MERRY CHRISTMAS.

YOURS TO SERVE,

J. H. DAY.

TELEPHONE 6.

S. E. MURRY,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS

AND

STEAM FITTER.

I have recently added an entirely new line of Plumbing Goods to my already large stock. I handle and keep constantly in stock

GAS AND

STEAM FITTINGS,

SEWER PIPES,

GAS STOVES, ETC.

My store room is well supplied with Bath Tubs, Wash Stands, Gas Lamps and anything required in my trade. Contracts taken for all lines of work; satisfaction guaranteed. Write me when you have any work in my line. Out of town orders promptly attended to.

S. E. MURRY.

Greeting

We are having a big trade in groceries and meats, the biggest we ever remember.

WHY ?

Because we do business on business principles. We cater alike to the masses and carry a line of goods to suit the purse of the poorest or the fastidious taste of the richest.

We carry a complete line of Groceries and Meats and the quality is always the best.

Give us a call.

Alex. McDougall,

Groceries and Meat.

Emporium, Pa.

JUST RECEIVED!

AT THE FAIR,

H. A. ZARPS & CO.,

Ladies Coats, Capes and Satin Skirts.

Fascinators,
Collarrettes,
Winter Hosiery,
Winter Underwear,
Ladies Wrappers.

New and beautiful line of

China and Glassware.

Our large Store is a

WONDERLAND ITSELF.

No Cheap Trash, but we sell at low prices.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

FASHIONABLE AND UP-TO-DATE

Merchant Tailors

ARE

R. SEGER & CO.,

Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

We have prepared for the rush in business and while we are busy we always have time to serve our old patrons. NEW STYLES in piece goods for early winter are now ready for inspection. There is no use of sending to Philadelphia, Buffalo or any other place for clothing. You pay more money than we charge and goods are no better, fit no better and you send the money away from home.

OUR PRICES are up-to date and if we do not give you satisfaction we will make it right.

R. Seger & Co.,

EMPORIUM, PA.

GUFFEY AND FLINN.

Democratic and Insurgent Combine Working Against Quay.

EYES ARE ON WASHINGTON.

The National Democratic Committee Seeking to Prevent the Seating of the Beaver Statesman Upon Governor Stone's Commission.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Dec. 12.—Many prominent Pennsylvanians who were in Washington last week are in this city and have intersting stories about the Quay case before the United States senate.

Developments in the politcal situation during the past few days have given new evidence of the compact that has been entered into between the Flinn-Martin Republican insurgents and the Guffey Democracy of Pennsylvania upon the issue of the election of a United States senator. It is quite manifest that rather than see Colonel Quay in the United States senate the Flinn-Martins would help elect a Bryanite of the type of Colonel Guffey from this stalwart Republican commonwealth. So vindictive are these men that they do not hesitate to hold conferences with the Democratic leaders and have it heralded to the world that they are working in harmony. As they did here during the fight in the legislature over the election of a United States senator, these men are cooperating to have the United States senate reject the appointment of Colonel Quay by Governor Stone.

HIGH PRICED LAWYERS ENGAGED

The Flinn-Martin-Wanamaker combine, with unlimited money at their command, have retained a corps of lawyers to appear before the senate committee and argue against the seating of Colonel Quay. Among these high priced lawyers is a former member of the United States senate, Edmunds, of Vermont, who has been living in Philadelphia for some time and who has not hestiated to take a fee from any side of any controversy at law. Edmunds has been retained by the millionaires' combination that is fighting Quay. What the size of his retaining fee was has not been made public, but he has the reputation of not working for nothing. It is possibly quite as well that the money goes to him, rather than be used to further debauch the elections in this state.

Now the queer part of Edmunds' participation in this case is the fact that he is on record as arguing and voting in favor of seating appointees of governors when state legislatures failed to elect or when a vacancy occurred during a recess of a legislature. The journal of congress has column after column of his speeches advocating the recognition of appointees of governors. He now accepts the fee of the Flinn-Martin-Wanamaker insurgents and is booked to make the effort of his life in contradicting everything he said before upon this subject.

But this is lawyer like, and Edmunds is not to blame.

And then he ought to make enough out of the game to put coal in his cellar for the winter, take a trip to Paris next summer and still have a comfortable sum to invest. As the insurgents have money to burn, Edmunds might as well help to burn it as anybody else.

At least that's what Edmunds no doubt thinks.

Ex-Senator Edmunds has been subjected to a broadside of raillery since he has been in Washington. One senator suggested that Edmunds' speech in favor of the seating of Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, who was appointed by the governor, under exactly similar circumstances as exist in the Quay case, be printed in parallel columns with any speech Edmunds may now make against Quay.

"My only connection with this case," admitted Edmunds to a friend, "is that of counsel for the opposition to Colonel Quay, and I propose to reserve my remarks until I shall appear before the committee."

GUFFEY CHIPS IN, TOO.

Along with the monied men of the insurgent outfit, Guffey, who is several times a millionaire, has been spending cash freely during the last year to defeat Quay and have himself elected as United States senator. Guffey spent thousands of dollars trying to elect Jenks governor and many thousands more to help elect Democratic members of the legislature and to keep them in line when they were elected. He is now at work to get the Democratic United States senators from voting for the seating of Quay. He has enlisted the active co-operation of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who is chairman of the Democratic national committee, to line up the Democratic senators. He is using the argument that it is to the interest of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania to keep Quay out of the senate, as it will encourage the Democratic voters to make an effort to elect a Democratic legislature in Pennsylvania next fall which would send Guffey to Washington to join the other wealthy men in the senate, as Brice, the Ohio millionaire, was sent some years ago. It is said that Guffey was always envious of Brice, and he long ago declared that it was the ambition of his life to occupy a seat in the senate chamber at Washington.

The argument is advanced that if Quay shall be seated the Pennsylvania insurgents will be greatly discouraged and they will be unable to carry out the deals in contemplation with the Democrats for fusion tickets to defeat regularly nominated Republican candidates for the legislature next fall. This is the situation as presented to the Democratic United States senators who are being urged in the cause of Democracy to vote against the seating of Quay.

Through Chairman Jones the influence of the Democratic national committee is working against Quay.

PENROSE GETTING READY.

Senator Penrose had little to say for publication as to his plans, but it is known that he has in mind a speech which will fully disclose the inside workings of the political conspiracy which inspired and has continued the fight against both himself and Colonel Quay. The startling bribery scandals which followed the attempts to influence members of the legislature to violate their pledges to vote for Penrose for United States senator when he and Wanamaker were the conspicuous aspirants for that honor, and the despicable methods resorted to in the campaign against Colonel Quay's reelection, show the inside history of the famous conspiracy which resulted in the arrest of Colonel Quay, and his subsequent acquittal after the trial had been prolonged until after the adjournment of the legislature, the attempt at intimidation of supporters of Colonel Quay at the recent session of the legislature, and the misrepresentations and abuse of Republicans who stood by the caucus nominee by a subsidized and virulent press, and other things that will throw some light upon the character and the methods of the men who are in the conspiracy to drive Colonel Quay out of politics, will all come in for a share of attention from the brilliant young Pennsylvania senator, if he carries out what is at present in mind.

There is likely to be some fur fly before this issue shall be decided.

The law in the case has been carefully reviewed by Attorney General John P. Elkin, who is amply equipped to cross swords with any of the hired counsel employed either by the Republican insurgents or the Democratic leaders. Mr. Elkin, if he shall have an opportunity to appear before the senate committee on privileges and elections, which is to take up the Quay case for consideration next Saturday, will present a clear and concise statement of the facts and the law and constitutional provisions covering the action of Governor Stone in making the appointment, after the legislature adjourned without an election, and he will give the reasons which the executive believed to be good and sufficient for the appointment.

QUAY'S FRIENDS HOPEFUL.

Senator Quay's friends are more hopeful than ever of a favorable outcome of the contest. They are encouraged by the strong stand taken by Senators Lodge, Hoar, Chandler, Sharp, Allison, Mason, Foraker, Hanna, Platt of New York, Sewell and other Republican leaders, who contend that it is high time that the absurd precedent set by the senate in the case of Mantle, of Montana, should be swept aside.

WHY QUAY SHOULD BE SEATED.

"There is nothing more dangerous than precedent," said one of these senators, "and the present precedent of the Mantle case in itself furnishes the strongest argument why it should be abolished. As long as the senate holds to the belief that governors have no right to appoint where legislatures fail to elect it furnishes an incentive to the minority faction of the majority party in a legislature to unite with the minority party to prevent election and thus prevent the state from having its constitutional representation in the senate. I have no doubt that the recent legislative deadlocks in Pennsylvania, Delaware, California and Utah were directly due to that precedent. Here are four states deprived of their proper representation, and if we continue encouraging faction minorities by upholding this precedent who can predict where it will stop? If we vote to deprive Senator Quay of his seat we will encourage party irregularity everywhere, and in time I would not be surprised to see the senate deprived of one-third of its members. We must end this business right here. We must upset this ridiculous and dangerous precedent, and the only way to accomplish this result is by seating Senator Quay. Senators generally recognize this fact, and I believe that he will be seated by a good sized majority."

TWO MORE RECRUITS.

Among the recent Republican converts to Senator Quay's course are Senator Cullom of Illinois and Senator Shoup of Idaho. Both voted against the seating of Corbett of Oregon, but both have announced themselves in favor of the distinguished Pennsylvanian.

Senator Shoup of Idaho, in relation to a report that as he had voted against Corbett, his name was not properly in the list for Quay, says:

"Corbett's case and the Quay case are by no means parallel. In the Corbett case there was ample evidence of an arrangement between the governor and his appointee to prevent the legislature from properly organizing so as to be competent to elect a United States senator. Nothing of this nature has been shown in the Pennsylvania case, which is a matter of factional politics and nothing else. I have no hesitation in saying I will vote to seat Mr. Quay."

Shadow and Light

Blend most softly and play most effectively over a festive scene when thrown by waxen candles.

The light that heightens beauty's charm, that gives the finished touch to the drawing room or dining room, is the mellow glow of

BANQUET WAX CANDLES

Sold in all colors and shades to harmonize with any interior hangings or decorations.

Manufactured by

STANDARD OIL CO.

For sale everywhere.

The Place to Buy Cheap

—IS AT—

J. F. PARSONS.

GEO. J. LA BAR

IS OFFERING

Special Bargains

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

Having purchased the largest and most handsome line of those goods I shall be compelled to cut close to the cost in order not to carry any over to another season. Come quick and get your pick.

PARLOR SUITES, EASY CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, LOUNGES, EASELS.

BED-ROOM SUITES, WINDOW CURTAINS, HAT RACKS, DESKS, Etc..Etc

LUXURY

it is to recline at ease on one of our superb couches. Slumber comes unsought under such delightful conditions. Pieces of furniture like these are as pleasant to look on as they are to lie on and this fact makes them an irresistable temptation to repose. Our entire stock is packed full of temptations for that matter, temptations in parlor and bedroom suits and in every kind of furniture, and unprecedented temptations in prices. Some people are always quoting from somebody, but our favorite quotations are figures like these: Couches, $5, $6, $8, and $10.

Best Furniture.

We have the largest line ever exhibited in Cameron county.

Geo. J. LaBar.

D. E. OLMSTED,

61 Fourth St., East,

NEAR ODD FELLOWS HALL.

We respectfully ask you to come and see our stock of seasonable goods for

Winter Wear

which we have just received.

For the Household.

Comfortables, Blankets, Sheetings, Pillow Casing, White and Unbleached Muslins from 5c upwards.

Tapestry and Lace Curtains, Bed Spreads, Linen Tablings, Napkins, Towels and Towlings. A new arrival of Table Oilcloths.

Underwear of all kinds at our usual low prices.

Ladies Flannel Skirts, 40c.

Shaker and Canton Flannels from 6c up.

Worsted yarn, Saxony and Germantown Wools, Men's Working Shirts from 45c up.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Flanelette Muslin Night Dresses.

D. E. Olmsted,

EMPORIUM, PA.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. MCNARNEY,
JOHNSON & MCNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

F. D. LEET.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and INSURANCE AG'T.
EMPORIUM, PA
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR
Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county. 30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
WILLIAM MCDONALD, Proprietor.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours.
no27-1yr Wm. MCDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Also dealer in all the Popular sheet Music,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.

Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.
I will visit Driftwood the first Tuesday, and Sinnemahoning the third Wednesday of each month.

Travelers' Guide.

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

Time Table In Effect Oct. 22, 1899.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating-Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday 8.35 A. M.

Mail, (103) daily except Sunday..... 1.50 P. M.

Train No. 103 (mail) will connect at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

Call on E. C. DAVISON, Agent, Emporium, for time tables or other information.

R. BELL, Gen'l Supt.

J. A. FELLOWS, Gen'l Pass'ngr & Ticket Agt. Mooney-Brisbane Building, Corner Main and Clinton Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R

Time Table taking Effect July 24th, 1899.

"The Grand Scenic Route."

READ UP.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
ar. K't'ng Smt..	8 55	7 38	.....	12 25	.....	
.... Austin,.....	8 10	7 09	.....	12 00	.....	
....Costello,....	.....	7 01	.....	11 53	.....	
...Wharton,....	.....	6 50	.....	11 42	.....	
Cross Fork J'ct,	.....	6 05	.....	10 58	.....	
....Corbett,....	.....	5 38	.....	10 31	.....	
...Germania,...	.....	5 27	.....	10 21	.....	
dp..Galeton....	P. M.	5 20	.....	10 15	.....	
ar, "	7 00	.....	1 00	10 12	.....	7 00
... Gaines, ...	6 47	.....	12 47	8 54	.....	6 47
...Westfield, ...	6 11	.....	12 11	8 16	.....	6 11
...Knoxville ...	5 55	.....	11 55	8 00	.....	5 55
....Osceola,....	5 46	.....	11 46	7 51	.....	5 46
....Elkland,....	5 41	.....	11 41	7 46	.....	5 41
Lv Addison,....	5 10	.....	11 10	7 15	.....	5 10
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	.....	P. M.

Sundays only.

READ DOWN.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....	
Lv K'ting Smt..	.....	12 40	7 50	9 10	.....	
.....Austin.....	6 40	1 05	8 20	9 50	.....	
....Costello,....	6 50	1 14	.....	.....	.....	
....Wharton....	7 02	1 26	.....	.....	.....	
Cross Fork Jct.	7 47	2 09	.....	.....	.....	
....Corbett.....	8 14	2 36	.....	.....	.....	
....Germania....	8 25	2 47	.....	.....	.....	
Ar.	8 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. M.
Lv. } Galeton,.	8 38	2 53	.....	.....	.....	8 38
.....Gaines.....	8 50	3 06	.....	.....	.....	8 50
....Westfield....	9 33	3 43	.....	.....	.....	9 33
...Knoxville....	9 47	3 56	.....	.....	.....	9 47
.....Osceola.....	9 58	4 06	.....	.....	.....	9 58
.....Elkland.....	10 03	4 11	.....	.....	.....	10 03
Ar..Addison.....	10 34	4 43	.....	.....	.....	10 34
	A. M.	P. M.	.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	

Sundays only.

Read up.

P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....
.....	5 20	10 10	Ar..Galeton.Lv	6 30	1 05	.....
.....	5 01	9 51	....Walton	6 47	1 24	.....
.....	4 37	9 27	Newfield Jct...	7 13	1 59	.....
.....	4 19	9 09	West Bingham,.	7 30	2 06	.....
.....	4 08	8 58	.....Genesee....	7 41	2 18	.....
.....	4 03	8 53	.....Shongo	7 46	2 24	.....
.....	3 40	8 30	dp Wellsville ar	8 06	2 46	.....
						.....

Read down.

P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....
2 53	8 55	10 12	ar..Galeton..lv	8 38	7 10	.....
2 30	8 43	10 01	.....Gaines.....	9 00	7 23	.....
2 00	8 20	9 42	lv..Ansonia ..ar	9 22	7 45	.....

STATIONS.				A. M.
P. M.	A. M.	ar	dp	A. M.
2 00	7 30	Cross F'k Junc.	11 00	6 05
1 00	6 30	dp Cross Fork ar	12 00	7 05

All trains run daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Keating Summit with W. N. Y. & P. R. R. for all points north and south.

At Ansonia with Fall Brook R. R. for all points north and south.

At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R. west for Coudersport, east for Ulysses and points on Cowanesque Valley branch of Fall Brook R.R.

At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.

At Addison with Erie R. R., for points east and west.

At Wellsville with Erie R. R. for points east and west.

H.C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Buffalo, N.Y

W. C. PARK, Gen'l Supt. Galeton, Pa.

M. J. MCMAHON, Div. Pass's Ag't., Galeton, Pa.

J. H. GOODYEAR, Ass't Gen'l Supt., Austin, Pa.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.
In effect Nov. 19, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

8 15 A. M.—Train 8 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 15 P. M.—Train 6 week days for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 A. M., New York 7.13 A.M. Baltimore, 2:30 Washington, 405. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

9 37 P. M.—Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.33 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 6.35 A. M., Washington 7.45 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 23 P. M. — Train 15, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:55 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:20 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., week days, with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.55 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m, Baltimore 11.55 p. m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport—on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a. m., Washington 7.55 a. m., Baltimore 8.55 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:55 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.23 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD.			Stations.	NORTHWARD		
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
.....	8 55	4 00	....Renovo....	.....	5 00	11 05
.....	9 47	4 41	...Driftwood...	.....	3 58	10 12
.....	10 25	5 10	Emporium June	.....	3 20	9 40
.....	11 08	5 52	....St. Marys...	.....	2 40	9 05
3 50	11 15	6 00	.....Kane.....	12 20	3 10	8 25
4 10	11 34	6 22	....Wilcox.....	11 58	2 47	8 01
4 23	11 49	6 36	..Johnsonburg..	9 55	2 34	7 45
				.....	.....	
4 45	12 10	7 00	...Ridgway,....	9 35	2 15	7 20
4 52	12 17	7 07	..Island Run...	9 28	2 08	7 13
4 57	12 22	7 12	Carman Tr'nfer	9 23	2 03	7 08
5 05	12 30	7 21	.. Croyland....	9 15	1 54	6 59
5 09	12 33	7 25	..Shorts Mills..	9 11	1 51	6 56
5 12	12 36	7 28	...Blue Rock...	9 07	1 47	6 52
5 16	12 40	7 33	.....Carrier.....	9 02	1 43	6 48
5 26	12 50	7 43	.Brockwayville	8 53	1 33	6 38
5 30	12 54	7 47	...Lanes Mills..	8 47	1 28	6 33
		7 51	..McMinns Sm't.	8 43		
5 38	1 03	7 54	.Harveys Run..	8 39	1 19	6 24
5 45	1 10	8 00	..Falls Creek...	8 35	1 15	6 20
.....	.....	8 10	.... DuBois.....	8 15	1 00	6 05
5 55	1 40	8 33	..Falls Creek...	7 05	12 48	6 15
7 43	1 50	8 45	.Reynoldsville..	6 53	12 38	6 02
7 55	2 16	9 12	..Brookville...	6 15	12 12	5 26
8 25	2 52	9 50	New Bethlehem		11 38	4 40
.....	3 25	10 25	...Red Bank....	.....	11 05	4 00
.....	5 30	12 40	....Pittsburg...	.....	9 00	1 40
.....	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Through Palace Car to Pittsburg on train leaving Falls Creek at 8:33 A. M.; returning on train leaving Pittsburg at 1:40 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Nov. 19, 1899, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

9:38 A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. Station for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

2:02 P. M.—Daily, including Sunday, from B. R. & P. Station, Grant Street, Fast Express, solid vestibuled train for Bradford, Buffalo and Rochester, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

4:23 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

SOUTH BOUND.

8:42. A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M.—Daily including Sunday, from B. R. & P. station, Grant Street, Fa t Express, solid vestibuled train for Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler and Pittsburg, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

6:27 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, and intermediate stations.

Thousand mile tickets, good for passage between all stations on B. R. & P. Ry., and N. Y. C. R. R., (Penna. Division) at twenty ($20) dollars.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the Cars. An excess charge of ten cents will be collected by conductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a ticket office is maintained.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Agt. Rochester, N.Y.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1898.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		10	4	6	2
		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Port Allegany,.....	Lv.	3 15	7 18	.....	12 10
Coleman,.....		*3 23	○○	.....	*12 15
Burtville,.....		*3 30	7 29	.....	12 22
Roulette,.....		3 40	7 36	.....	12 30
Knowlton's,.....		*3 45	○○	.....	*12 35
Mina,.....		*3 59	7 46	.....	12 40
Olmsted,.....		4 05	*7 50	.....	*12 44
Hammonds,.....		○○	○○	.....	*12 49
Coudersport.	Ar.	4 20	7 57	.....	12 53
	Lv.			6 15	1 00
North Coudersport,		.....	.....	○○	*1 05
Frink's,.....		.....	.....	*6 29	*1 14
Colesburg,.....		.....	.....	*6 36	1 21
Seven Bridges,.....		.....	.....	*6 39	*1 24
Raymonds's,.....		.....	.....	*6 49	1 35
Gold,.....		.....	.....	6 54	1 41
Newfield,.....		.....	.....	.....	1 45
Newfield Junction,.....		.....	.....	7 02	1 56
Perkins,.....		.....	.....	○○	*1 53
Carpenter's,.....		.....	.....	○○	*1 56
Crowell's,.....		.....	.....	*7 10	*1 59
Ulysses,.....	Ar.	.....	.....	7 18	2 10

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1	5	3	
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....
Ulysses,.....	Lv.	7 32	2 30	10 05	.....
Crowell's,.....		*7 41	*2 39	*10 15	.....
Carpenter's,.....		○○	*2 41	*10 18	.....
Perkins,.....			*2 44	*10 21	.....
Newfield Junction,.....		7 47	2 46	10 25	.....
Newfield,.....		*7 51	2 50	*10 30	.....
Gold,.....		7 55	2 54	10 35	.....
Raymond's,.....		*7 59	2 59	*10 40	.....
Seven Bridges,.....		*8 11	*3 11	*10 55	.....
Colesburg,.....		*8 14	3 14	*11 00	.....
Frink's,.....		*8 22	*3 22	*11 09	.....
North Coudersport,		○○	*3 31	*11 20	.....
Coudersport,	Ar.	8 36	3 36	11 30	.....
	Lv.	8 41	6 00	1 20	.....
Hammonds,.....		○○	○○	○○	.....
Olmsted,.....		*8 46	*6 06	*1 27	.....
Mina,.....		8 50	6 10	1 31	.....
Knowlton's,.....		○○	*6 18	○○	.....
Roulette,.....		9 00	6 21	1 45	.....
Burtville,.....		9 08	6 29	2 55	.....
Coleman,.....		○○	*6 35	○○	.....
Port Allegany,.....		9 21	6 40	2 35	.....

(*) Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with N.Y.C. & H.R.R. for points north and south. At Newfield Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. north of Wellsville, south of Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. MCCLURE, Gen'l Supt. Coudersport, Pa.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.

396 to 408 Main St.—American Block,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Our stock of new dress fabrics in black and colors is now complete and we are showing the largest and best collection in the city and at the lowest prices.

Among the particularly attractive things for early fall note the following:

36-inch silk and wool granite and cashmere plaids in new color effects, 35c yard, worth 50c.

36-inch all-wool camel's hair plaids, choice color combinations, splendid quality at 50c yard.

46-inch German all-wool, silk-finished Henrietta in street and evening shades, regular 75c quality for 59c yard.

46-inch all-wool French whipcords, in the most desirable fall shades, 59c yard, worth 75c.

52-inch all-wool, Venetian suitings, 56-inch homespun suitings, 54-inch knickerbocker tweeds and 52-inch shrunken cheviots, all new and superior weaves in this season's colors, special value, 75c yard.

52-inch all-wool fine broadcloths and Venitian cloths in a superb line of street and evening shades. These are among the stylish weaves this season, prices $1.00 to $3.50 yard.

Elegant new plaids, camel'-hair cloths, homespuns lamb's woolsuitings and broadcloths, 46 to 56 inches wide, prices $1.00 to $2.50 yard. This includes the grandest stock of plaid dress fabrics ever shown in Buffalo.

Tailor suitings and cloths in all the fashionable weaves of the season, including a larger line of double-faced golf cloths, $1.00 to $7.00 yard.

Black dress goods of every description. Beautiful black crepons at moderate prices.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.,

The American Block.

BUFFALO, N. Y

WE ARE READY FOR

Winter? Are You?

R. SEGER & SON,

Next to Bank, Emporium, Pa.

UP-TO-DATE CLOTHIERS.

We took time by the forelock and made our purchases of

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING,

Thereby securing the cream of the market. Times are not as they used to be—"the early bird catches the worm." Our customers shall have the benefit. In clothing we have secured the very popular

SCHLOSS BRO'S & Co.'s

BALTIMORE CLOTHING.

This firm manufactures the best goods in the market and we are pleased to show our customers their clothing.

STYLISH HATS.

When we say we have the most stylish line of late fall and all-winter shapes in Hats we mean just what we say. We have never yet seen a larger or better line in this county.

ALL UP-TO-DATE,

We have recently disposed of all old goods and our present line has been selected new in every department.

R. SEGER & SON.

Emporium, Pa

TRUSTWORTHY STORE.

Dry Goods

GENERAL STORE

We carry an elegant assortment of Carpets and when in need of anything in this line come and see us.

In Corsets we handle the R. & G., Dr. Warner's Fetherbone and W. B. Cyclist.

Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear in cotton and wool.

We have an elegant assortment of China Ware and our prices are bound to sell the goods.

BALCOM & LLOYD.

Fourth Street, Emporium, Pa.

HONEST DEALING.

QUAKER CITY REFORMS.

Mayor Ashbridge Starts in to Enforce the Sabbath Observance Laws.

HOW THINGS HAVE CHANGED

Primaries Called Which Will Result in the Passing of David Martin From Control of the Philadelphia City Organization.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—Having gotten through with entertaining the guests of the National Export exposition the Quaker City authorities are developing symptoms of reform proclivities. Rigid regulations about the enforcement of the Sabbath laws went into effect last Sunday for the first time, and the director of public safety has been for the last week stirring up the police about lack of discipline and the failure to keep the streets free from improper characters, who make a practice of accosting passers by, particularly strangers.

During the progress of the exposition, which, by the way, was a great success, "everything went" in town, and blase New Yorkers found all they could do to keep up with the game. The exposition brought visitors from all parts of the country and many from abroad, and every species of entertainment such as is afforded in continental cities was afforded.

RACY MIDWAY SCENES.

The scenes of the Midway were quite as snappy as anything attempted at the World's fair, and it was not until the closing week that various organizations of church working women awakened to what was going on in their very midst. Resolutions of protest against improper exhibitions then piled in upon the management, but the sideshow men had reaped their harvest, and the merry couche-couche wriggled out shekels from the visitors' pockets until the gates were finally closed and the exposition became a thing of the past.

Now comes the retribution.

Philadelphia is being treated to a reform wave.

Pronunciamentos against all things evil are almost daily emanating from the city hall. Mayor Ashbridge and his director of public safety, Mr. English, are keeping the police on the go suppressing things which have been winked at, but which now must be suppressed. Street walkers have been practically driven from the heart of the town, and down among the children of the ghetto, where meat and provision stores were wide open and doing a rushing business all day long every Sunday they are now closed tight as a drum upon the Sabbath. Cigar dealers were at first afraid they would come under the official ban and have to discontinue the sale of the weed and the big Sunday papers, but up to date they have not been disturbed. There is no telling what will happen later on, however, if the crusade for the strict observance of the Sabbath continues.

The mayor has assured the committees of the Law and Order and other societies that he desires to enforce all the laws, and yet he does not wish to deprive the people of privileges which many believe they should enjoy. He has certainly started out with evidence of a determined purpose to rigidly enforce the law.

MAY GO TOO FAR.

Many of the men active in public life fear that if the idea shall get abroad that Philadelphia is to be governed by what are known as the "blue laws" it will hurt the city from a business standpoint. There is an agitation on at present to get the Republican national convention held here next year. A fund of nearly $100,000 has been subscribed for the expenses of the Republican national committee and the entertainment of the delegates, should this city be selected as the meeting place for the convention. Arrangements have been made to transform the Auditorium of the Export exposition into a great convention hall. Should Philadelphia be chosen this will be the first Republican national convention held in this city for 18 years. General Grant was nominated for a second term in the Quaker City. President McKinley has on many occasions shown his appreciation of the cordial receptions he has gotten in this city, and on that account many believe that he may favor Philadelphia. Some of the party leaders, in view of the fact that the Democratic national convention is likely to be held in Kansas City, feel that the Republicans should also take a western city, and for that reason they favor Chicago or Denver. The issue will be settled at a meeting of the national committee which will be held in Washington this week.

There have been few happenings in local politics of importance during the last week outside of the meeting of the Republican city committee, which fixed Jan. 9 as the date for the primary elections, and seated Magistrate Moore in place of John Dunn as the committeeman from the Fourth ward. This is a victory for Israel W. Durham over David Martin. When Martin had Mayor Warwick at his back he ousted Durham's friend from this ward and put in one of his own followers. This was done regardless of the fact that the voters of the ward were with Durham. Now, Martin's power on the wane, the voters took the matter in their own hands and recalled Dunn and elected Moore to his old place.

A QUAY VICTORY.

At the coming primaries delegates will be elected to conventions which will name delegates to the national and state conventions and to local conventions which will nominate candidates for magistrates, councilmen, school directors and constables. Ward committeemen will also be chosen, who will name the new city committeemen. The new city committee will be in the hands of friends of Senator Quay. They have not been in control of the organization in this city for a long time Martin, when he and Quay parted, formed an anti-Quay combine, with Warwick and Porter.

What is left of this combine has gone over to the insurgents. Its influence in the Republican organization has been lost.

PENROSE'S LABORS SUCCESSFUL.

Senator Penrose was pleased this week to see the results of his efforts to improve the channel of the Delaware river and bay bear fruit.

The report of Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Lydecker, Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Raymond and Major William H. Bixby, corps of engineers, appointed to examine the Delaware river, was sent to congress by the secretary of war.

The amount of money required to obtain this channel of such dimensions as mentioned in the act is $5,810,000, an amount some $6,000 less than the estimate of cost presented in the report published in the document mentioned in the act. There are localities near the shore in the lower river and upper part of the bay where a vast amount of dredged material could be deposited without doing any damage to the channel or hurting the fishing industry.

The board recommended the formation of an island opposite Reedy island by inclosing the area between Baker shoal and Stony Point shoal.

The board is of the opinion that the improvement of the channel should first be made where it will be of the greatest and most immediate benefit to navigation, and it accordingly recommends that the expenditure now authorized for improvement from Christian street, Philadelphia, be applied to the improvement from just above Stony Point to Elsingboro Point and to the construction of a part of the bulkhead required for the formation of the dredged material.

AFTER THE BATTLE

Some are found bleeding and sore, while others have a fit of the blues. Now if there should be any so unfortunate as to suffer from the effects of accidents we have the Balm for their pains and aches, let it be either for man or beast.

Our liniment and powders for horses or cattle are always the best.

Our medicines are pure and always get there. The prices are right, too.

Our patent medicine department is supplied with all the standard remedies and we can supply your on short notice.

Our toilet and fancy goods department we keep up to the times.

Our Prescription department receives our closest attention and all calls answered day or night. Just touch the button. In fact we are here to do business and serve the public.

M. - A. - ROCKWELL,

THE PHARMACIST,

EMPORIUM, PA.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

J. A. Fisher,

PRACTICAL

Horse Shoer,

Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

TABLER'S BUCK EYE PILE OINTMENT

CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.

A SURE and CERTAIN CURE known for 15 years as the BEST REMEDY for PILES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Prepared by RICHARDSON MED. CO., ST. LOUIS.

For sale by L. Taggart. 34-1-ly.

The Cure that Cures

Coughs, Colds, Grippe,

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is

OTTO'S CURE

The GERMAN REMEDY

Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.

Closing Out at Cost.

Having determined to close out my entire stock of Dry Goods, Shoes, etc., at once in order to make room for the large Grocery and Meat trade coming my way, I shall dispose of

Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Dry Goods, Etc., at Cost.

SEE THESE BARGAINS.

40 Pieces Print at 4c, former price 7c.
50 Pieces Apron Gingham, 5c, former price, 8c.
20 Pieces Cambric Lining, 3c, former price, 6c.
10 Pieces Shambra, 10c, former price, 12½c.
20 Pieces Dress Goods, at one-half former price.
15 Pieces Canton Flannel, at cost.
15 Pieces Outing Flannel, best quality, 8c.
20 Pieces Toweling at cost.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Colt's Spool Cotton, Corsets, White Goods, Notions, Ribbons, Carpet Warp, Table Oil Cloth, Yarn, Etc., Etc.

Large Line of Corsets at and below Cost.

NO FAKE SALE. YOURS FOR THE MONEY.

A Clean Sweep of the Dry Goods Department.

Our Popular Grocery and Meat Market,

Is more popular than ever and we shall continue to improve to meet the wants of the people. New goods received daily. In Meats and Poultry we have always been on the front seat of the band wagon and held the reins. Our meats are always nice, fresh and healthful. Home-fed cattle have always been our motto, and you know what you are eating when you buy of us.

Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

FRANK SHIVES.

LEADING HARDWARE HOUSE!

We extend our compliments to the citizens of Cameron and adjoining counties for their rapidly and increasing patronage. We would invite all to see our large display of GENERAL HARDWARE and BUILDERS' MATERIAL. We would call especial attention to our

COOKING. HEATING AND GAS STOVES

Comprising the best in the world. Our old and popular Store is headquarters for many useful articles and house-keepers should call and see what we have.

We again desire to call attention to our OIL and GAS STOVES. The Ladies delight.

THE WELSBACH LIGHT.

This popular light the great gas saver, is growing in popular with our people. All who desire to economize in gas bills should use these burners. Call and see them.

WALKER, HOWARD & CO.

14 PAGES.

EMPORIUM

MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., Nov. 21, 1899.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 10
Graham, "	55
Rye "	55
Buckwheat, "	75
Patent Meal, "	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,	95
Chop Feed, "	95
White Middlings, "	1 10
Bran, "	1 00
Corn, per bushel,	53
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, or letter, personally.

Hon. Joe M. Shafer, of Sinnemahoning, is quite seriously ill.

Frank Hoag, of Sterling Run, was in town on business to-day.

Mrs. Sheller, of New York City, is guest of Father Downey.

Mrs. Fred Morse, of Cameron, visited her parents in town yesterday.

Mrs. A. C. Fetter, of Fifth street, was stricken with paralysis Thursday.

Mrs. Josiah Howard and Mrs. Bisel, are visiting in Philadelphia this week.

Judge Cochran, of Ashland, Wis., was an agreeable PRESS visitor yesterday.

Landlord Geis, of the Franklin House, St. Marys, visited in Emporium yesterday.

Geo. Chapman, of Lumber, transacted business in Emporium on Wednesday.

C. M. Thomas, County Treasurer, has returned from his lumber operations at Ligonier.

H. W. Graham has been spending a few days in town, attending to business matters here.

G. M. Pott, Master Mechanic at the furnace, leaves to-morrow for Lebanon on a business visit.

R. Seger, our old and enterprising merchant tailor, visited his son Will at Smethport, last week.

Frank Shives and Frank Judd visited Jamestown Tuesday—at least that's what "Peasley" says.

Chas. Howard came home Tuesday morning from Princeton University, to spend the Holidays.

John E. Smith and M. W. Whiting, of Sterling Run, returned from visiting in Buffalo yesterday.

Miss Coburn, formerly of Sinnemahoning, was guest of Dr. Smith and wife the fore part of this week.

W. T. Seger expects to get located in his new store in the Grand Central block about January 1st.—Smethport Democrat.

Miss Elizabeth Reed and Miss Prude Fleming are clerking for H. A. Zarps & Company, at the Fair, or Wonderland store.

Mrs. George Minard, of Emporium, was the guest of her aunt Mrs. Dan Monroe, of this borough, a few days last week.—Coudersport Journal.

Robt. Green, one of Emporium's hardworking and industrious machinists, was a PRESS caller on Tuesday. He will read the PRESS for another year.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Morrison for the marriage of their daughter Bessie, to S. E. Murry, at their residence, on Wednesday, Dec. 27th, at 10:00 a. m.

Samuel Shadman, we regret to learn, is in a very critical condition, having been stricken with paralysis several days ago. The veteran of two wars has the deepest sympathy of the PRESS, as well as our citizens generally.

Hon. J. W. Cochran and daughter, Miss Mame, of Ashland, Wis., arrived in town on Monday and remained here until yesterday, guests of G. F. Balcom and wife, on Sixth street. Their old Emporium friends were glad to see them.

Geo. R. McCrea, of Renovo, D. D. G. M., visited Emporium lodge, A. Y. M., last Tuesday evening and installed the officers elected for the ensuing year. Mr. McCrea has almost recovered from a protracted illness and his friends were pleased to greet him.

John Day, Sr., one of our oldest and most esteemed friends, always makes it a practice to send the PRESS to some friend for one year. This Christmas he keeps up his record. Would that others would follow 'Squire Day's example. The PRESS to a friend is like a letter once a week, and costs less than one cigar a day.

N. Seger and wife received a telegram on Sunday from their son-in-law, Mr. W. W. Fisher, of Ashland, Wis., conveying the sad intelligence that his infant son was dead and that his wife was very low. Mrs. Seger and son Frank, started at once for Ashland. At the hour of going to press Mrs. Fisher is still alive but in a very critical condition. Our citizens generally hope this excelent young lady may live to bless her home and family.

J. K. Jordan, of Emporium, was a guest of his son Orlo, at this place, Thanksgiving day.—Coudersport Enterprise.

Mrs. S. L. Stoddard recently entertained her Sunday School class at six o'clock dinner. The class numbered twenty-two.

Mrs. Guy Bonham, *nee* Mary Seger, of Franklin, arrived in Emporium on Wednesday evening to visit with her parents during the Holidays.

Wm. Morrisey, an old Emporium boy, is very sick and confined in the hospital at Sidnaw, Mich. He will be remembered by our citizens as "Bolivar, the ball player."

Miss Marie Nangle, Miss Nellie Murray, Miss Mame Butler, Miss Tess Robinson, and John Butler attended the funeral of James McMahon at Driftwood, Monday morning.

Joe S. Johnston, editor of Driftwood Gazette, was in Emporium last Saturday and called to see the PRESS. He reports business better at Driftwood, and believes the water system will be completed next spring.

Mr. Thad F. Moore, of Emporium, was in town several days of this week. He came down to remove his camp tools, wagons, etc., which he used in his lumbering operations on Halls' Run. His many friends were glad to see him.—Renovo Record.

Ross. W. Barrows, of Lock Haven, was in Emporium last Friday transacting business and favored the PRESS sanctum with a visit. Mr. B. owns some valuable fire clay deposits in this county and hopes in the near future to see an extensive fire brick plant in operation at Cameron.

False Report.

Michael Dolan, the genial City Hotel clerk, quietly dropped out of sight last Friday and not a little bit of information could his friends get as to his whereabouts and of course all watched anxiously for his return, expecting he had stolen the march on the boys. Mike came home yesterday from Rochester, where he had been visiting his brother. His friends are scratching their heads and awaiting developments.

Good Sale.

We are informed that Mr. S. S. Hacket has closed the bargain for the sale of the standing hemlock timber on 500 acres of land, on Clear Creek, to Brown, Clark & Howe, of Williamsport. Consideration, $30,000. Mr. Hacket retains the hardwood on the land and considerable timber standing on other lands. This is considered a good sale and Mr. Hacket is to be congratulated. The purchase will greatly aid our venerable neighbor in his old age, and still leaves quite a quantity of timber and a snug nest egg for rainy days, besides all his Emporium property.

Happy Wedding.

A happy wedding took place at the City Hotel parlors last Tuesday morning, the contracting parties being MR. WILLIAM REID and MISS LOUELLA YOUNG, both of Beechwood. M. M. Larrabee, J. P., tied the knot in his usual prompt and lasting style. The bridal party was accompanied by Miss Jennie Young, Miss Mazie Reed and Mr. Glen Toner. The wedding dinner was served at the City Hotel in mine host McGee's best style. The happy couple remained in Emporium until Tuesday evening when they left for St. Marys.

The bride is a very excellent young lady and daughter of Mr. Henry Young, of Truman, but now residing at St. Marys. The groom is a son of our friend Jacob Reed, of Beechwood, and is an industrious young gentleman. Mr. and Mrs. Reed will make their home in St. Marys. The PRESS extends its best wishes to the happy young couple.

Society of American Authors.

The Society of American Authors has undertaken in all seriousness, to combat the present postal rates on authors' manuscripts. All such matter is regarded by the Postoffice as if it were personal correspondence and is charged at letter rates.

There are in this country slightly over 20,000 men and women, who outside of editors and employees, strive to live by the pen. Taken in its entirety the mental activity of this class has placed our country in the forefront of the world for literary productivity. Yet to the few only are there any rewards commensurate with the toil and the thought and the strain that are the lot of those who feel within them the literary compulsion.

The Society of American Authors ask from the country not merely a mention of the approaching endeavor in Congress, but expressed editorial approval of the effort, if such can be conscientiously given. To have full effect this editorial should be sent marked to the congressmen and the senators from the state in which it appears, and the Society would be additionally honored if a copy could be sent to its rooms at 71 Broadway, N. Y.

The English author can send manuscripts to his publisher four times cheaper than the American author.

A bundle of old letters weighing ten ounces can be sent from here to British Central Africa for five cents. But a manuscript weighing ten ounces would cost twenty cents to mail from New York to Jersey City.

Queen bees, socks and other unmentionable things can be sent through the mails cheaper than author's manuscripts.

Cultures of all the virulent bacteria if properly sealed can go through the mails for one cent an ounce; but the evidence of an author's culture, sealed or unsealed, has to pay two cents an ounce.

For the benefit of unholy dwellers in Sarawak, Pondoland, Chandernagore and a host of other remote places, ten ounces of manuscript sermon—without regard to inherent weight—may be sent from hence thither for five cents. But the same sermon if intended for perusal in the lower or lowest portion of New York City—say Wall Street, so as to be extreme—would cost twenty cents to mail.

The absurdity of the present postal rates on manuscripts is apparent when we recall that a publisher can return manascripts to the author, if accompanied by "proof," at printed matter rates. The author, however, in sending in the manuscript originally has to pay letter rates. What mystic influence attaches to the "proof," so that a publisher should have the advantage of an author?

BRIEF MENTION.

The furnace company are rapidly filling up their stock yard.

Call on H. L. Raymond, who has a great variety of Christmas goods at very low prices. 42 2t

"Old Southern Life" at the opera house last Monday evening drew a crowded house.

TAGGART'S line of Holiday goods is up to date in style and quality and prices way down.

FANCY dress patterns in Scotch and French plaids and cretons, at D. F. Cramer's Variety Store.

AN overcoat makes a very nice present for husband or son. N. Seger has a splendid assortment of the latest styles to select from.

We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to a verbatim copy of the President's message on the second page.

BEFORE you purchase your Holiday goods, don't fail to call at Taggart's and examine his beautiful stock of wave crest ware.

MAKE your selections of sterling silver and jewelry of every style from Taggart's illustrated catalogue and save at least fifty per cent.

Our Masonic brethern will banquet at the Warner House on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27th. The ladies are included on this occasion.

The M. E. church people are contemplating lighting their church with electric light. The edifice, when erected, was wired with that intention in view.

The electric light system at the iron works is nearing completion and soon the entire plant will be illuminated. On Tuesday evening the first light was tested.

NEW styles, new and popular prices in furniture when we open our furniture establishment. Wait for the band wagon.

EMPORIUM FURNITURE CO.

DON'T forget the opportunity offered to get your sterling silver, cut glass and jewelry of every grade, style and pattern at ten per cent. above wholesale prices at Taggart's.

HOLD your orders for Holiday furniture until the Emporium Furniture Company display their new line. Their goods will soon be ready for inspection.

Orders left at Taggart's for sterling silver novelties, gold and silver watches, jewelry of all kinds, and cut glass, will be furnished at ten per cent above wholesale prices. An illustrated catalogue to select from.

WHILE casting about for a place to buy your husband, brother or sweetheart an appreciative Christmas gift, just drop into N. Seger's and see what he has to please them. We have been most successful in catering to ladies and are pleased to give them bargains.

N. SEGER.

To Los Angeles and Southern California.

Every Friday night, at 10.35 p. m., a through Tourist Car for Los Angeles and Southern California, leaves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City, for all points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California.

In addition to the regular Pullman porter, each car is accompanied by an intelligent, competent and courteous "courier," who will attend to the wants of passengers en route. This is an entirely new feature of tourist car service, and will be appreciated by families or by ladies traveling alone. Particular attention is paid to the care of children, who usually get weary on a long journey.

These tourist cars are sleeping cars supplied with all the accessories necessary to make the journey comfortable and pleasant, and the berth rate (each berth will accommodate two persons) is only $6.00 from Chicago to California. Ask the nearest ticket agent for a tourist car folder, or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 300 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

35-6t-alt.

Late Paper.

On account of an unprecedented rush of work, which has kept our force working day and night, we are unavoidably delayed with our paper this week. Note our extra edition.

Notes and News.

For fine china go to M. C. Tulis'.

Geo. Washington died one hundred years ago to day.

THAT wave crest ware at Taggart's is just the goods, young man, to make your girl happy.

Four boy babies were born in Emporium last week. That beats Coudersport, neighbor.—Enterprise.

It is not generally known that under the new pension law half the pension money may be set aside for the support of the family, upon application of the family of the pensioner before a justice of the peace and the authorized court.

Factory Inspector James Campbell reports 328,000 more persons at work during the year ending Oct. 31, 1899, than there were in 1896. Do the voters of Cameron county wish to return to those grand old Democratic days? We guess not.

There has been plenty of gas in Emporium line since last Friday until Tuesday evening, when a break in the line near St. Marys cast a gloom over our town for several hours. The break was soon repaired and we are all happy again.

Clergymen are interested in the fact that under a new ruling of the general passenger agents' association, a new style of certificate is to be prepared for them. It will cost $1.00 and will entitle them to half rate fares over 57 railroads in the United States.

The Baldwin locomotive works has just installed in its erecting shop a crane which has an span of 158 feet. It will lift a 196,000 pound locomotive forty feet in the air, carry it over 336 feet and set it down again in three minutes and thirty-six seconds.

An exchange tells of a subscriber who died and left fourteen years' subscription unpaid. The editor of the paper appeared just as the undertaker was screwing down the coffin lid and put in a linen duster, a thermometer, a palm leaf fan and a receipe for making ice.

A quick-witted host made the following remark when a colored servant dropped a turkey which he was carrying into the dining room: "In this calamity we see the downfall of Turkey, the upset of Greece, the destruction of China, and the humiliation of Africa."

Emporium is blessed with three drug stores and during the past four and a half years the three stores have filled about twenty-four thousand prescriptions and the Old Reliable Drug Store has filled a little over nine thousand of them and in view of this fact don't you think that this "fresh, pure, compounded drug" chestnut which has cost you so much, should be dropped.

L. TAGGART.

There is hope for school boys, whether they are bright or dull. George Dewey barely got through the Naval Academy at the foot of his class, while Capt. Oberlin Carter passed West Point with the highest honors ever given to a cadet. Botha chieved distinction, but in widely different directions. Dewey is an Admiral and the husband of a millionairess. Carter succeeded in embezzling about $1,500,000 and is now undergoing imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The story is told of a Mercer county mean man who worked the following scheme to have his wife dig the potatoes. He sallied forth with a spading fork, and after digging around awhile came in to wash the dirt off a nickle and a dime; he had struck it rich he said. Back to the garden he went whistling "Sweet Marie." Directly he came in showing a quarter, saying he could afford to take a nap, having made enough for one day, anyhow. When he awoke his wife had the whole plot dug up, but she hadn't found a nickle. She hasn't found out yet the mine was salted.

In Crawford county the present board of County Commissioners, a majority being Democrats, have appointed their present clerk for a term of three years, he having resigned to give them that opportunity. A majority of the incoming board are Republicans and of course would have selected a man of their political faith for that position. In Potter county the present Republican board of commissioners have forestalled the probable action of the Democratic board recently elected, through the same tactics. They claim to have power to do this under an act of Assembly passed by the last Legislature.—Warren Mail.

Report of Truman School.

Third month ending Dec. 4, 1899. No. enrolled, males 15; females 9. Total 24. Average attendance during month, males 13; females 8. Per cent of attendance during month, males 89; females 86. The following were present every day: Lillian Hopkins, Allen Hopkins, Oscar Hopkins. Etta White missed but one-half day during the month. Those present every day except one are Sophia Market, Frank Toner, Lewie Andrews, Harry Toner, Frankie Gueschwinder and Otto Toner.

SADIE C. PAINTER, Teacher.

***

WEST CREEK SCHOOL.

Report of West Creek school for month ending Dec. 5, 1899. Those not having missed any days during month are Earl Towner and Ray Cheesbro.

Honor Roll—Nora Ostrum, 96; Nancy Spence, 96; Clinton Ostrum, 95; Ray Cheesbro, 91.

NETTIE MORE, Teacher.

People who are exercised over the assertion that the extension of the tariff lines around the island of Porto Rico would prove disadvantageous to our sugar producing interests, forget that the island itself is less than half the size of the State of Massachusetts and that the sugar producing area is simply a fringe along the water's edge. Porto Rico's sugar exportation in her best years amounted to but about $6,000,000, a very small percentage of the sugar which we are compelled to buy from foreign countries; while by eliminating the tariff lines and accepting her products which we require, we open for ourselves a market for $15,000,000 annually of farm products and manufactures which the people of that island are compelled to import and would buy exclusively from us if our tariff lines were extended around the island.

Accident Near Gardeau.

Last Friday evening as Messrs. C. W. Wert and John C. F. Libby of St. Louis, Mo., were coming from Gardeau, in the darkness they were precipitated down an embankment, the wagon wrecked, the team injured and Mr. Wert was quite seriously injured, the bone of the leg being fractured. Help was summoned, the horses sorted out of the wreck and after some delay and much contriving they were able to proceed and reached here late in the night much the worse for the accident. We believe the point at which the accident occurred is in Potter county, and it is said that there is no protection along that portion of the highway. The gentlemen above mentioned are employees of a western stove company and are in this section offering the wares for sale, with headquarters at the Horton House. A rumor is prevalent here that counsel has been engaged and that a suit for damages will be begun against the county in which the accident occurred. At this writing Mr. Wert is about on crutches and it will be some time before he is able to resume work.—Port Allegany Reporter.

The Churches and Expansions.

Archbishop Chapelle, the Papelle delegate to the Philppines, declares that he favors the retention of the Islands by the United States. "They should be ours," he said "on moral, legal, commercial, sociological and religious grounds." A similar view was expressed by Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., in his address to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Council in session in St. Louis. The alternative which the United States took in its attitude towards the Philippines, he says, is "the one which ought to have been taken and it must be continued."

It was boasted by the anti-expansionists at the outset that the Catholic church in the United States would oppose the course of the administration in exercising for the country supreme control over the islands, the Catholic being the dominant religion in the Philippines, so far as Christianity of any kind is found in them. It turns out in this case as in all others that the enemies of expansion have been mistaken. Not only does the Catholic Church offer no opposition to the policy of the Administration, but it earnestly applauds that policy. This is seen by the expressions of nearly every prelate of that faith, from Archbishop Ireland, who came out in advocacy of the retention of the Philippines almost as soon as the report first came of the defeat of the Spaniards in Manila Bay, to the latest minister of that Church who has spoken on that subject. The other churches also favor this course.

It is easy to explain why the clergy of churches in general take the side of the administration on the expansion question. One of the articles of the peace treaty provided that "the inhabitants of the territories over which Spain cedes her sovereignty shall be secure in free exercise of their religion." The Catholic Church will have the same consideration in the Philippines and the rest of the islands which we have obtained from Spain as it had when the territory was in the control of that power. All religions will be on the same footing. The support which that church receives from the Spanish government will be discontinued, but, on the other hand, the restrictions and obstructions by which it and all other denominations were hampered will be removed. There will be no discrimination for or against any form of faith in the islands. The Church will be as free in Luzon as it is in New York or Missouri. The favor which the influential prelates of the Catholic church are showing for the American policy is likely to have a good effect in the islands. In the case of Archbishop Chapelle this influence will be direct and immediate, for he promises, just as soon as he reaches Manila, to use all the authority he has over the clergy and laity of his Church in the islands to bring about an early recognition of American sovereignty.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

W. N. Y. & P. RY. HOLIDAY RATES.—For the convenience of the traveling public, excursion rates will be made to points on W. N. Y. & P. Ry., tickets sold Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31st, 1899, and Jan. 1st, 1900; good for return passage to Jan. 2nd, 1900 inclusive. Call on agents for particulars. 42-2t

You might call the newspaper artist 'the editorial drawer."

First Fork.

Thanksgiving and the end of November came together and found the dandelions in full blossom, and warm fall weather. But since then we have had some zero weather which knocked the props from under the open winter prophets. But the cold weather done one good thing; it moved the rear of Barclay Bros.' log drive down the stream about a mile in a very short time.

The bear hunters have been busy since the snow came, and Jesse and Chauncey Logue succeeded in bagging a couple the fore part of the week, and on Saturday Jesse Logue, Wes. Berfield and Walter Swanke killed a big one near the head of Brooks Run. We understand they have shipped the meat to New York City.

Surveyors are running the line for the extension of the B. & S. R. R. down First Fork, but where the terminus is to be no one seems to know. It is reported that the Goodyears have bought a very large tract of timber at the head of Wykoff Run and adjacent territory and will run the B. & S. R. R. throught it, and on to DuBois, Pa.

Dan Bertrand, of Wharton, one of the old pioneers, is quite low, having had two strokes of palsy lately.

Bert Walker, of Wharton, buried his only child, a daughter, on Saturday, at Wharton churchyard. Cause of death, measles.

Butchering, and cutting firewood for the winter is the chief occupation of the people of this section, now.

Geo. Courtwright has struck a soft snap again. He is watching Barclay Bros.' floating ark while the drive is hung up.

***

No polygamist has ever represented a State in Congress. It is safe under the circumstances to establish a precedent of that kind? Mr. Roberts is a man of culture, and an orator of no mean ability, but culture and oratory can never take the place of patriotism. If a man believe it to be his duty to break the laws imposed by the Federal government, says the New York Herald, is it just to the people to allow him to make their laws for them?

Notice.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on two 25 cent bottles or boxes of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or any of the diseases for which it is recommeded. It is highly recommended as a tonic and blood purifier. Sold liquid in bottles, and tablets in boxes. Price 25 cents for either. One package of either guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. L. Taggart, R. C. Dodson. 34-24-ly

It is far better to fail in a good cause than to succeed in a bad one.

LADIES! clean your kid gloves with Miller's Glovine, for sale only by Balcom & Lloyd, headquarters for kid gloves and the famous Dartmouth gloves; all the latest shades. 5-ly

A widower need not give up tobacco when he quits the weed.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks and am now a well mon. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts.; guaranteed at L. Taggart's drug store.

Its an easy matter to chase any man you can get on the run.

A Thousand Tongues.

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, 1125 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa, when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this royal cure: "it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the universe." So will everyone who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Taggart's drug store; every bottle guaranteed

DON'T CHASE OUT OF TOWN FOR SOMETHING FOREIGN.

You may send away and get your stationery a little cheaper, but you will probably get an inferior article. If you want a job that you can bank on every time, come and see us.

The Cameron County Press.

H. H. MULLIN, Publisher.

OUR REPUTATION for good work is established. You know it, we know it. Why experiment by going elsewhere?

WHEN you want printing and don't know how it should be done consult us.

THE PARSON'S DAUGHTER.

Little foot whose lightest pat
Seems to glorify the mat,
Waving hair and picture hat,
  Grace the nymphs have taught her;
Gown the pink of fit and style,
Lips that ravish when they smile—
Like a vision, down the aisle
  Comes the parson's daughter.

As she passes, like a dart,
To each luckless fellow's heart
Leaps a throbbing thrill and smart,
  When his eye has sought her;
Tries he then his sight to bless
With one glimpse of face or tress,
Does she know it?—well, I guess!
  Pretty parson's daughter.

Leans she now upon her glove
Cheeks whose dimples tempt to love,
And, with saintly look above,
  Hears her "pa" exhort her;
But, within those upturned eyes,
Fair as sunny summer skies,
Just a hint of mischief lies—
  Roguish parson's daughter.

From their azure depths askance,
When the hymn-book gave the chance,
Did I get one laughing glance?
  I was sure I caught her;
Are her thoughts so far amiss
As to stray, like mine, to bliss?
For, last night, I stole a kiss
  From the parson's daughter.
—Joe Lincoln, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

A COLONIAL FREE-LANCE

By CHAUNCY C. HOTCHKISS

[Copyright, 1897, by D. Appleton & Co. All rights reserved.]

CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

I will not go so far as to say how this certainly would have ended had there been no interference, but the end came in a manner totally unlooked for. I had worked the fellow backward through the room, hoping to get him where he could retreat no farther, and had forced him well toward the heavy settle whereon still sat the Quaker, when that white-haired patriarch rose with an exclamation, and seizing his staff, stepped behind Lowney and brought the stick down on his bared head, felling him to the floor a senseless carcass.

Though the blow was serviceable to me, such an act of war on the part of a Quaker made me turn on my ally and regard him with astonishment.

"'Twas a foul thing to take a man from behind when engaged in front, my friend," I broke out, "and, though I give thanks for good intentions, 'twas an unseemly act, and you belie your cloth!"

"Thee has small time to pick fine holes in my service, friend," he answered; hurriedly. "Turn thee to the window and see my motive. I wish to make friends with thee, but we must hurry! Look yonder!"

I looked as directed, and to my amazement saw a squad of British cavalry about turning into the lane leading to the tavern. There was scant time for me to run for my arms and get to the window, but, as I was about to throw open the casement, the Quaker laid his hand on my arm.

"Not that way!" he cried. "It is swamp land, and thee would be mired in the night. Upstairs—'tis safer for now—leave the rest to me."

With mighty nimbleness for so old a man, he drew me toward the kitchen, and, throwing open the door, pointed to a set of boxed-in steps leading above, and then quickly drew back, closing the door behind him.

I had but gotten up the short flight when I heard him go to the barroom entrance and shout for help with all the might of his cracked voice. In a moment I heard the clatter of arms as the men entered the lower room, and at the same time the negro came bounding up the stairs behind me.

The moonlight through the hall window just showed me his black face as he ran toward me, and with a will to sell myself at high cost I lifted my sword to cut him down when he cried in a horse whisper, and without the slightest trace of dialect:

"Hold up, man! I'm yer friend! This way!"

As he spoke he indicated a door the latch of which he lifted, and, throwing it wide,

"Thee has small time to pick fine holes in my service, friend."

placed his finger on his lips as he pointed to a passage with a window at its far end. With the words: "I have no time to explain; lie quiet till I get back!" he turned and left me, running downstairs as quickly as he had come up.

Now from the moment I had crossed swords with Lowney till the present the time had been so short that it was as nothing. I was not confused as regards losing my head, but mighty strange it seemed that two friends had so suddenly arisen, and this fact was a trifle bewildering. In some blind way the Dove was still a Whig station (unless treachery lay hidden about), though what had become of young King and how I could come by Nick Stryker, were still puzzles. In the face of the action and words of the Quaker, whose blow had saved me from immediate capture, I could but think he was not what he had seemed to be, even if he was a Quaker at all. That he was a friend to the cause was plain enough now, though at first, with the feeling that every man's hand was against me, I even thought his sending me above might be but a trap to take me alive. But this could not be, for on going to the window I saw the casement opened on a roof that sloped easily to near the ground—a common arrangement in architecture in those days, and one that still holds.

I had been alone a bare five minutes when through the still night air I heard the sound of voices and the clattering of hoofs from the yard, and guessed that some of the troopers below had gone in haste to the north, for, my window being on the south side of the house, I saw nothing of them as they passed. All below became silent as the confusion melted in the distance. My nerves were like harp strings as I stood and listened, but, as the time went on and nothing occurred, I breathed a trifle easier, and finally gathered enough confidence to reprime my firearms. Had it not been for the damp I knew was in them, I should have used a pistol on the gambler at the start.

For all of an hour I waited in the passage, which turned out to be little more than a narrow lumber room, but at last I heard the door below open, and even as I was hoping for some one to guide me to my next move, the negro was before me. Like a spirit he entered the passage, for no sound of steps had heralded his coming, and the only words he spoke were:

"Pull off yer boots and follow me!"

His own were in his hand, and obeying, I trailed after him in and about two or three rooms and a hall, coming at last to a flight of steps that led us down and out by a back way.

It was something like waking from a nightmare to breathe the outer air again and not feel the cramping of close quarters. Motioning me still to follow, he bent himself like an Indian seeking footprints, and thus we passed beneath the rear bar windows, soon being at a distance from the house and toward the stream I had noticed. Under some low bushes we stopped long enough to pull on boots, and then onward we went, now bearing toward the east and through a swamp, which would have been fatal to me had I attempted to traverse it alone.

Save to caution my going, not a word my guide spoke, nor did I ask a question, only stepping close behind him as he made his way through a blind path he evidently well knew. Presently we came to something like a rod of firm ground slightly overgrown with coarse weeds and low shrubbery. Here my guide halted, and, turning about with a chuckle, said:

"Considering they know nothing of yer going, ye be safe enough here."

"What the devil—" I began, but he interrupted me.

"'Tis plain enough, my friend. I know ye now, an' thought I did at first. Did ye mark me draw the light from ye at the table and shut the windows?"

"How did you know me?"

"Are ye not the man who bearded Clinton? Who would not know ye after the day's rumpus with searchin's an' descriptions? Are there two o' yer shadow on the island? Is not yer name Thorndyke? 'Tis lucky ye fell afoul o' Nick Stryker instead o' others."

"By the 'Mighty! Are you Nick Stryker?" I asked, a light bursting on me.

"Nick Stryker is my name," he answered.

"I thought you said Nat Burns was—"

"Who ever saw Nat Burns?" he broke in. "No one. He's always away. Come, now, I've little to tell. What brought ye to the Dove?"

"To find one calling himself Rex—" I began, but he stopped me by an exclamation.

"Rex! an' ye asked for a man o' the name o' King? I know none such, but Rex—why, he it was that laid out the tory and saved yer neck. An' ye knew him not! Well, on my soul, 'tis scarce a wonder!"

"Is it possible? No more than a brother unborn would I have known him. Is Lowney dead?" I asked.

"Ay, he's dead, an' ye ha' the credit o' it. Did ye not hear a party putting after ye to the north? We have no time to palaver. Stay here until I guide the Quaker hither; he's makin' blind fools o' an officer an' three men over the body o' the tory, but his risk is great. I tell ye that Rex is sore beset himself, an' I would hang higher than Haman were my position known. Ye each need the other, for 'tis beyond me now to more than help ye out of the muss ye have just gotten in."

"What is the man's real name?" I asked as he turned to leave me.

"Ames," was the short answer as he made off, and in the small light of the moon that was now close to its setting I marked his figure grow less and less until the shadows swallowed it.

Now I saw where I had made a mistake in not closely following directions and asking for "Rex" in the first place. And equally stupid had I been in determining that Nick Stryker was openly known by his name. When I inquired for "King," it had never entered my head that Rex could be aught but the brother of Gertrude, and it now came to me that mayhap Clinton was inside the truth when he said that youth had perished in the flames. How, then, could the poor girl have fared since she left me? Yet her brother had escaped, according to Mrs. Badely, and 'twas possible the girl had known where to join him. Either Clinton had lied or his mistress had been deceived, and 'twas a fair muddle to clear. Stryker had known me through reputation and description, and if my act had become celebrated so might have hers, and I determined to ask him if he knew aught of the girl for whom I had now more than a passing interest.

However, the matter was not to be cleared by thinking, and as just now I had need of my brains in my own behalf, I put it aside and came home, as charity should.

Where was I to pass the coming night? Where was I to procure bread for the morrow? I would not fast again, though it came to entering a house and demanding food at a pistol's point. What was the end of it all to be? Even now I was held prisoner by a quaking bog, and had put myself into the power of a man who, in my mind, was no more a negro than was Rex or Ames an aged Quaker.

'Twas foolishly weak in me, but as one hour went far into another and nothing chanced, I took a blue turn, thinking of home and my mother and my sister, and their worry and wonderment at my long absence, finally getting myself into a mood that was made up of universal doubts, and, were it not that I had a sense of shame left, I fairly think I might have whimpered like a sick child.

Indeed, there was nothing in my surroundings to prick my pluck. When the moon set, a darkness almost like that of the night before came down on me. The dew was like rain on all about, and not so much as a stone, wet or dry, was there to rest upon. The unusual fast, the lack of sleep, the unceasing danger and present inactivity made me look at matters with a jaundiced eye. The night voices of the swamp were well-nigh deafening, and I was like to lose my head betwixt the vociferous bellowings of the frogs and the strain under which my nerves had so long been strung, when, as though they had come from below, the figures of Ames and Stryker were before me.

CHAPTER XIII.

A HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Like smoke in a gale my vapors vanished with the sound of a human voice. It was Stryker who spoke:

"Come, now, put yer hands on my shoulders an' let me have ye out o' this. There be no time to lose."

"Where do we go?" I asked.

"Thee will be guided by me, friend," said the Quaker. "Let us get beyond this quagmire, and I will pilot thee. I will now make the rear."

So saying, he took me by the flap of my coat, and I, placing my hands on Stryker's shoulders behind, we three moved off into the bog in an opposite direction from that we had come.

The negro must have had the eye of a bat and the nose of a hound to make his way over such a ground in such a darkness. There were many turnings in the path, and more than once did I see the reflection of the stars in the black water that was almost under foot. More than once was there a loud splash as we disturbed some ancient croaker of the swamp, and now and again a tall clump of bushes or a mass of rank August growth came out of the gloom ahead like human figures. I think we must have walked in this close Indian file for something over half a mile before the ground began to rise and the sod felt firm beneath me; but when it did, Stryker stopped and turned about.

"Now I leave ye," he said. "Ye know yer way onward, Ames, an' ye can be safe till sunrise at least. I charge ye both to keep away from the Dove. I can do no more for ye, though much I regret it. I must not be suspected, and, were a spy caught in my house, I would be undone and my days of usefulness to the cause be over. Tell No. 5 that all is right thus far. I will hear of ye fast enough if ye be taken. God bless ye both for true men! An' now good night. I must hurry back."

Without a word being spoken in return, he started on a dogtrot in the direction of

"We three moved off in the bog."

the morass from which we had just escaped. As he disappeared, I turned on the Quaker with the determination of settling a few small matters, and abruptly asked:

"Is that man what he seems—a negro?"

"Yea, and thee has seen as devoted a patriot as the colonies know," he answered. "As for his race, 'tis anomalous. His parents' blood was almost white, but he bred backward, as men sometimes do, and is blacker than the average negro. And he has talent for a go-between. He can mimic so that the evil one might take him for a double. Did he not fool thee? Ah! Nick," he continued, apostrophizing the absent man, "an' were it not for thy color thy name would be great in the field, though not so great as is thy big heart!"

"Would I had known it!" I answered. "I would have atoned for the black thoughts I had of him. And now, friend Ames," I continued, "I have fancied you other than you are. Had I known what I now know, 'twould have saved a deal of trouble. But, first, I owe you my life for what you did for me, as, had you not sighted the redcoats and acted, I would—"

"We're quits, friend, we're quits, did thee but know it," he interrupted. "Let us not stand here; we have Turtle bay ahead and no bed nearer. The way is long and rough, seeing we are debarred the highway. Thee be well armed; give me a pistol, for as a Quaker I have not so much as a bodkin."

"Being no Quaker, then spare me your thees and thous," said I, thrusting a pistol into his hands.

"But I am a Quaker, in truth, friend," he answered.

"A Quaker, and fight!"

"I am a follower of one Elias Hicks, who takes a wider path than the orthodox. But the blood is not thick in me, though I am of the Quaker stock. I fall into the style when in need of concealment, and carry it out fairly well—eh, friend?"

"Faith," said I, "I take it you're on a broader path than Hicks e'er trod. That blow would have read you out of meeting wise you a true broad-brim. And how did you cozen the party at the tavern?" I asked, as we stepped out.

"By sending most of them to the north after thee," he answered. "To the rest I outlied the father of lies, and ended by getting them into a fair state of drunkenness, and after, as an old man, I pleaded fatigue and went to bed. I am in bed now, friend, to them."

Though he still clung to the Quaker style of speaking, he had laid aside the voice and actions of the old man he had represented, making a strange combination with his long, white hair, broad-brimmed hat, youthful tones, and sprightly behavior. Through all his words there was an undercurrent of dry humor, which seemed to take no account of the deep danger we were in, or the, to me, absolute blankness of the future.

Nor was this due to bravado or wonderful courage (though he lacked none of the latter), but, as he afterward told me, to the fact that with the failure to get help from Stryker—a help he had accounted as certain—he had given over hoping, and took a desperately calm view of the next day or two, surely believing that by then all would be over. Yet withal he in no wise abated his vigilance, though he considered the hand of death was near him, and when, finally, there opened up a bare chance for our escape from the island, he said it was as though he had come back from the grave. Ay, and so did I. It was as though a suffocating hand placed over my mouth had been suddenly withdrawn.

On the start he told me little of himself (though I had thought to find him communicative), and I had to drag from him that he had left a brother at Turtle bay, whom he was now journeying to rejoin. The youth was but a year or two younger than himself, and fairly helpless, having been stricken by the Almighty with dumbness from birth, though not with its usual accompanying curse—deafness. From helping the great cause in some way both brothers were under a ban, and my companion's life was forfeit if he was taken.

Now as black as seemed my chances, I left the weight of the old adage of life and hope being akin, and I was by no means overjoyed in knowing that we might be handicapped by a helpless youth should some chance open a way out from the surrounding danger. And this I frankly told my companion, though to me he made no reply.

For the most part he walked a pace or so ahead of me, and thus we went along, going easily enough while crossing open fields, but faring sorely when we struck woodland or plowed ground. Perilously near, too, we went to dwellings, even stopping at a well hard by one to drink, though first making sure there were no dogs about. I never would have dared this had I been alone, but my companion laughed at the risk, and I followed his lead, though it then struck me as strange that I should let this stripling take the upper hand in our expedition. The truth is, I was fagged and not myself, and though if driven to a corner would have fought like a shrew, I had no head for fine points on that night, and was growing timid.

Anon we took to the high road for a space to flank a swamp, and once a dog went wild at the smell of us, but we were unmolested. Not a house showed a light (though that was small wonder, it being past midnight), and now we felt the breath of the damp that rose in the cooling air, and could even mark the pondlike appearance of the mist as it lay in some black hollow of the land. Through brooks, small swamps and pools we went, I with heavy boots going dry-shod, though Ames, with but pumps and stockings, was wet to the knees, and I could hear the scrunching of water in his shoes as he walked. But there was little to choose about him after I had pulled him out of a ditch into which he stumbled, though he made a joke of it even while his teeth were chattering from the chill of his sousing.

It was fearful going in the dark. The Dove lay five miles from Turtle bay by road, but, with our circling and retracing, we must have gone three or four more. For the most part we spoke little, and, though much remained to talk about, I was in no spirits to ask questions—or answer them either, for that matter. With me there was now no thought of what lay behind or before, all that remained of my wits being a stupid, stubborn determination to get on and reach our destination, be it what it might.

I take it 'twas past one o'clock, and I had been following my leader in an aimless fashion for half an hour without a word between us when he halted and laid his hand upon me, pointing toward a house with the bulk of a barn looming through the gloom behind it. I seemed to wake then, and notice the glimmer of water stretching beyond, and knew we were on the bank of the Sound over.

"Is this the place, then?" I asked, as I tried to make head or tail of the bleak building that stood against the faint sky like a black block.

He grunted an assent and climbed a fence, I following tamely behind, but instead of proceeding to the house, we cut around it, and finally entered what might have been a disused cow shed built against the rear of the barn. Going to the end, he laid his ear against the rough boards of the barn and began scratching gently. Nothing coming of this, he fumbled about, and presently, to my great astonishment, a broad board came away in his hand, leaving in the barn's side a long, black hole that looked to lead into the bowels of darkness.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HE HAD HIS "DOSE."

Short Story of a French Soldier's Stoicism After the Battle of Montmirail.

In February, 1814, the French army made a heroic stand against the allied forces of Europe, and in one week retrieved for a short but glorious period its lost prestige. Though composed largely of half-raw recruits, it escaped from the very center of a quarter of a million foes, attacked an army of 70,000 men, won four battles and captured 68 cannon, five generals and 28,000 prisoners.

After the terrible fight at Montmirail, Maj. Bancel, staff surgeon of the guard, was attending the wounded as well as he could, close behind the column still engaged. Looking up from one unfortunate man, whose wounds he was dressing, he perceived within a short distance an old mounted chasseur of the guard, who was tranquilly smoking his pipe and watching the surgeon.

Bancel did not at first pay any attention to him. By and by he noticed the man again, still in the same posture, tranquilly smoking his pipe.

"What are you doing here?" cried the surgeon.

"Smoking," answered the man. "Does the major forbid me to smoke?"

"What!" returned the officer. "Aren't your ashamed to be loafing around here while your comrades are covering themselves with glory?"

The chasseur blew out a cloud of smoke, and, driving his right spur into his steed, made him execute a half turn; then he said, taking his pipe out of his mouth:

"Look, major, don't you think I have my dose as it is? Can I do anything more?"

The major looked. The chasseur's leg was shot off half-way between the knee and the ankle, so that his left foot was hanging and dangling against his horse. The veteran's question required no answer; but it may be surmised what care and attention the surgeon lavished on the imperturbable chasseur.—Youth's Companion.

His Superb Climax.

One of the ablest of the Irish members in the house of commons was once delivering a speech against the rapacity of the Irish landlord.

This is the way he reached his climax:

"I believe, Mr. Speaker, if one of those fellows owned land in the heart of Africa, he wouldn't be there a week before he would have his hands in the pockets of the naked savages."—Spare Moments.

The Thoughtful Pose.

"Did you fall?" asked the officious one of the man who had slipped on the ice.

"Fall!" roared the man, witheringly. "no! I merely sat down to think calmly over the expansion question."—Philadelphia North American.

Heard in New York.

He—Will you go with me to the theater to-night?

She—I can't. I've nothing to wear.

He—Well, let's go to the opera.—Town Topics.

A MORMON'S PLEA

Congressman-elect Roberts Issues An Address.

He Claims that the Committee of Investigation is Prejudiced Against Him and that a Bad Precedent is Being Established.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, who wos not allowed to be sworn in as a representative in congress of that state, has issued an address to the American people. It contains much that was said by him on the floor of the house and by Mr. Richardson, who opposed the resolution of Mr. Tayler, of Ohio. After reviewing the facts and proceedings resulting in the appointment of the committee, he says:

"The member from Utah is not allowed to take the oath of office, and a committee is appointed to try him as to his alleged guilt of the offenses charged. Nay, even more is granted than was asked, at least more than was asked upon the floor of this house. For a hostile committee has been appointed to inquire into the case. Its membership is made up entirely of those who voted to adopt the method of procedure. Not one who voted against it was allowed a place upon that committee.

"I ask the American people to stop and think what that may mean to this country in times of high political excitement and party strife and passion.

"1—A formidable minority in the house may be reduced either to a very insignificant minority, or even blotted out of existence.

"2—The representation to which a state is entitled on the floor of the house may be denied to it—as in this Utah case—for any length of time this committee may elect to deny it such representation. Suppose that in this case the committee shall see proper to proceed with reasonable expedition to consider the questions involved, but what is there to hinder it delaying its action under one pretext or another as long as it pleases. It may take a week, a month, or a year to make its investigations, for it is authorized to send for papers and persons, to examine witnesses and is not even instructed to report at as early a date as possible. It can prolong its investigations for two years as well as a month, or a year, if it so elects, and meantime deny to a state representation. If the present republican house can thus deprive Utah of her representation, there is no reason why it could not deny Virginia hers, even though she has ten representatives, for ten representatives as easy as one can be turned away from the bar of the house, and one state as well as another if a bare majority in the house chooses to have it so. And if the present republican house can do this in the case of Utah or Virginia, there is no reason why the next democratic house could not proceed in like manner with representatives from republican states, under this new rule of procedure.

"3—This new precedent also strikes down the constitutional guaranty of a right to one accused of crime to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury in the state wherein the crime shall have been committed. The proposition is not to deprive me of my seat in congress by the presentation of records of conviction for crime before courts before which I have been found guilty, under the due forms of law. The proposition is to try me before the committee of the house, to send for persons, papers and witnesses to ascertain my guilt or innocence of an alleged misdemeanor.

"The constitution gives the members of congress immunity from arrest for misdemeanors, except for breach of the peace, and yet for an alleged misdemeanor for which I could not be arrested while in attendance upon the house, or while going to or from it—I am deprived the right to take the oath of office; my final right to my seat is in jeopardy; the people of one of the states are denied representation, so long as it shall suit the purpose of the committee to have it so, and the expressed will of the people of a state is in danger of being defeated.

"It is true that the representative from Utah is a Mormon, and just now there is against the Mormon people a wave of popular sentiment, created by falsehood, chiefly by the charge that Utah has broken her compact with the United States in the matter of polygamy; that her people contemplate the revival of polygamous marriages; that the seating of Utah's representative would be regarded by her Mormon population as an endorsement of polygamy and would be a menace to the American home. Upon my honor as a representative from Utah I solemnly deny those charges. They are not true.

"American citizens, it is a Mormon who is the object of the popular clamor to-day, may it not be the Catholic, or the Methodist or the free thinker to-morrow. If the rights of the representative from Utah and of his state cannot be safeguarded by the provisions of the constitution and the laws, from the frenzy of popular fury, set on fire by falsehood and distortion, what guaranty have we that any one's rights are secure?"

Can't Insure Children.

Indianapolis, Dec. 8.—Attorney General Taylor in an opinion given the auditor of state holds that assessment insurance companies cannot insure persons under 21 years old, as it is a violation of the law governing such companies.

Gives the Welsbach a Monopoly.

New York, Dec. 8.—In the United States court of appeals yesterday Judge Shipman handed down a decision in the case of the Welsach Light Co. vs. the American Incandescent Lamp Co., affirming an order of the circuit court granting an injunction against an infringement of patents. The decision of Judge Shipman practically ends a litigation of three years and assures to the Welsbach Light Co. a monopoly in the United States of the patent of Carl Auer and the improvements by William S. and Fred L. Rawson.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU, President.

38-tf.

FINE LIQUOR STORE
—IN—
EMPORIUM, PA.

THE undersigned has opened a first-class Liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, &c. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

WHISKIES,
BRANDIES
GINS AND
WINES,
BOTTLED ALE, CHAMPAGNE, Etc.
Choice line of
Bottled Goods.

IN addition to my large line of liquors I carry constantly in stock a full line of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Pool and Billiard Room in same building. CALL AND SEE ME.
A. A. McDONALD,
PROPRIETOR, EMPORIUM, PA.

F. X. BLUMLE,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Bottler of and Dealer in
BEER,
WINES,
WHISKIES,
And Liquors of All Kinds.
The best of goods always carried in stock and everything warranted as represented.
Especial Attention Paid to Mail Orders.
EMPORIUM, PA.

GO TO
J. A. Kinsler's,
Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.,
Where you can get anything you want in the line of
Groceries,
Provisions,
FLOUR, SALT MEATS,
SMOKED MEATS,
CANNED GOODS, ETC.,
Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.
Goods Delivered Free any Place in Town.
CALL AND SEE ME AND GET PRICES.
NEAR P. & E. DEPOT

EMPORIUM
Bottling Works,
JOHN McDONALD, Proprietor.
Near P. & E. Depot, Emporium, Pa.
Bottler and Shipper of
Rochester
Lager Beer,
BEST BRANDS OF EXPORT.
The Manufacturer of Soft Drinks and Dealer in Choice Wines and Pure Liquors.
We keep none but the very best Beer and are prepared to fill Orders on short notice. Private families served daily if desired.
JOHN McDONALD.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE IN CHICAGO & NEW YORK
A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.

CAME QUICKLY.

Answer of Utah Gentiles to Brigham Roberts.

SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT

His Disabilities Not Removed by the Statehood Law.

IS A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE

Signers of the Reply State that They Oppose Mr. Roberts Because of His Criminal Practices, Not as a Result of His Politics or Religion.

Washington, Dec. 9.—An answer to Brigham Roberts' address to the American people was issued Friday by a delegation representing the Gentile element in Utah, who are here to oppose Mr. Roberts. The answer is as follows:

"In this morning's paper Mr. Roberts makes an appeal for sympathy in which are many statements needing correction, while many facts are suppressed.

"Mr. Roberts claims that the precedent made by his exclusion is both new and dangerous. That it is not new was conclusively shown by Mr. Tayler in his able argument before the house and not a single precedent to the contrary was cited where the ground of objection was ineligibility. Neither is the precedent dangerous. Whenever a prima facie case is made against a member's citizenship by showing that under a conviction for felony against the laws of the United States he is disfranchised, and further that by reason of his present maintenance of the status of a polygamist he is again suffering from civil disability under the Edmunds anti-polygamy act, such a member refusing even to deny the charge should be excluded. Nor is this dangerous, for it is not likely, as Mr. Roberts seems to assume, that an entire minority or all representatives of a large state are coming to congress carrying such a burden. In other states men who flaunt their violations of these laws of decency in the face of the public are sent to the penitentiary. It is only in Utah where such indecency ever added to one's eligibility and served as a recommendation to political preferment.

"Mr. Roberts' contention that no evidence of his guilt can be received except a judicial record of his conviction in Utah as a matter of law is erroneous and as a matter of practice dangerous, because Mr. Roberts and his all powerful and inspired priesthood can prevent such conviction if they consider it worth while.

"Mr. Roberts claims that whatever were his civil disabilities before statehood they were removed by the adoption of the state constitution. If at the time of the passing of the enabling act Mr. Roberts was, as he seems in his appeal to admit, disfranchised by act of congress, and therefore not a full citizen of the United States, as by the constitution he must be, to become a member of congress, then he is still in that same condition, because the constitution of Utah could not restore him to federal citizenship and the enabling act did not do it. The enabling act of Utah, unlike that of some other states, required citizenship of the United States as a qualification for voting and did not confer that citizenship upon those then not such citizens. Hence Mr. Roberts' statement that by Utah becoming a state he was rehabilitated with the wanting attributes of citizenship is unwarranted.

"Mr. Roberts says he has not been convicted since statehood. It does not follow that he is innocent. He is now a fugitive from justice in Salt Lake county on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, and in Davis county, Utah, where resides one of his polygamous wives with her illegitimate twins born August 11, 1897, a charge of adultery (a felony under the laws of Utah) has been for two months pigeon-holed by a Mormon prosecuting attorney.

"Mr. Roberts in his attempt to belittle his crimes insists that he is only charged with a misdemeanor. He knows better. He knows that he has been, under oath and before the proper prosecuting officers, charged with the felony of adultery as well as the misdemeanor of unlawful cohabitation. He asserts that in 1889 he pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor only and asserts that if he were guilty of the same acts in the District of Columbia "even flagrantly so" that as a member of congress he could not be arrested therefor because it is only a misdemeanor. Here again Mr. Roberts states what is not true and he ought to know it. Unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds act, under which he pleaded guilty, was a felony, as also is adultery, with which Mr. Roberts is charged in Davis county, Utah. In the District of Columbia both unlawful cohabitation and adultery are felonies, as defined by the Utah statutes and it is only in Utah that the former is a misdemeanor.

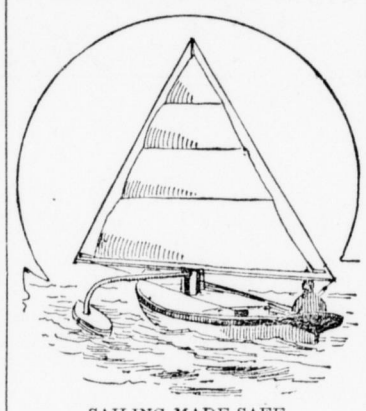
"Ex-Congressman W. H. King was and is a Mormon and no claim of ineligibility was ever made against him. We point to this fact as showing that we oppose Mr. Roberts, not upon the ground of any religious opinions entertained by him, but because of his criminal practices. Neither is this a matter of religious or political persecution or prejudice. The undersigned include men of different churches and men who belong to no church, those who are republicans and those who are democrats.

"T. C. Illiff, Salt Lake.
"G. W. Martin, Manti, Utah.
"C. M. Owen, Salt Lake.
"J. M. Coombs, Brigham City, Utah.
"A. T. Schroeder, Salt Lake.

SAILING MADE SAFE.

Ballasting Device Just Patented Aims to Prevent Careening by a Queer Arrangement.

Though scarcely a week passes without the issue of two or three patents for improvements in ship propellers, altering the outline or general construction of the shell of vessels, the lines and propellers of the modern steamer remain practically unchanged. James P. Pool, of Brooklyn, however, has turned his attention to sailing craft, and, as a result, has just patented a ballasting device to prevent careening under certain conditions and enable sailboats to maintain a reasonably



SAILING MADE SAFE.
(Ballasting Device to Prevent Careening in Storms.)

even keel under all circumstances. This he effects by means of a ballast buoy or lee-board, that rests on the water, outside of the boat, and which is maintained in a position at right angles to the mast. The latter is mounted by a suitable arrangement to revolve on antifriction rollers. The ballasting buoy is carried at the end of a boom, which is connected to the mast at its base in a fixed position at right angles to the plane of the sail. This buoy is usually a closed, hollow, watertight body of oblong shape and with a rounded bottom which is provided with a small keel. With this arrangement, whenever the pressure of the wind on the sails tends to tilt the mast forward, or to the side, the ballast arm acts to depress the float, and this reacts upon the boat, so as to keep it righted and prevent its careening. In going before the wind, the sail being set straight across the boat, the ballast float stands directly ahead of the boat, and in the same manner as described above reacts upon the boat and tends to raise its bow and prevent its going down, as would otherwise be the case.

WANTS TO BE LEADER.

Congressman Sulzer, of New York, Ambitious to Succeed to Joseph W. Bailey's Honors.

Among the younger democratic leaders none is more popular than Congressman William Sulzer, of New York. He has for some years played quite an important part in New York city and state politics, and now is ambitious to be minority leader in the national house of representatives. In this position he desires to succeed Joseph W. Bailey, who is likewise a representative of the younger democracy. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Sulzer has been almost as much

WILLIAM SULZER.
(New York Congressman Who Wants to Be Democratic Leader.)

of a "boy wonder" in politics as the noted Texan. He represents the Eleventh district of New York (a city district). At 21 he was admitted to the bar. At 27 he was elected a member of the New York legislature. This was in 1890, and he continued to serve in that capacity in 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894. In 1893 he was intrusted with the speakership of the assembly. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1896, and was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress and reelected to the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth. Should he be chosen in the house he will have no lack of experience. Mr. Sulzer is a loyal Croker man.

Interesting English Clock.

The Wesleyans, of Wycombe, highly prize an old eight-day clock, which hangs in the schoolroom attached to their principal chapel. They claim that it was by this timepiece that John Wesley, when he visited the town, used to time his sermons, some of which extended an hour and a half. The clock, which was removed some time ago from the old chapel in St. Mary street, is now going as well as ever it did. John Wesley regularly visited Wycombe, a fact which probably accounts for the strength of Methodism in the locality.

Barrels of False Teeth.

About 20,000,000 false teeth are produced annually in the United States, nearly all being the product of Philadelphia factories. About 40 000 ounces of fine gold are used with this output.

IN A TIGHT PLACE

Methuen's Army Surrounded by 15,000 Boers.

FIGHT AT MODDER RIVER.

Burghers Say It was the Fiercest They Ever Saw.

HELD OUT FOR 13 HOURS.

Their Artillery was Silenced at an Early Stage of the Engagement and Then They Held the British at Bay with a Rifle Fire.

London, Dec. 9.—Gen. Walker has sent the following dispatch dated at 9 o'clock last night, from Cape Town: "Telegraph and railway communication to Modder river has been reopened. A battery of field artillery and a battalion of infantry were sent from Modder river against Gen. Loos' force of 1,000 Boers, who had destroyed the railway. Our losses were 14 wounded. Belmont has been strengthened by infantry and two guns and a cavalry regiment and troops from Naauwpoort occupied Arundel on Thursday."

Some interesting light is thrown on the position of affairs along the western frontier by a dispatch issued by a Boer agency last evening in Berlin. The dispatch says: Commandant Loos' force is near Jacobsdal, between Modder river and Riet river. Gen. Cronje is still on the north bank of Modder river, his rear being protected by fortified positions at Spytfontein. The hills between Modder river and Spytfontein and those between Jacobsdal and Riet river are occupied by Boers. Commandant Delarey's force is stationed between Gras Pan and Honeynest kloof.

If this Berlin dispatch be correct, and it is significant when judged in connection with Gen. Walker's advices to the war office, there must be 10,000 Boers around Gen. Methuen, who is believed to have 11,000 men. Kimberly, however, possessing an armored train, can assist Methuen by harrassing the Boers from the rear.

According to a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, the Modder river battle is declared by a Boer correspondent with Gen. Cronje as "one of the fiercest the Boers ever experienced." The correspondent goes on to say: Gen. Cronje's wing sustained almost solely the fearful attack of the British right throughout the day. The Transvaalers tenaciously held their positions until 7 p. m., when the Free State burghers were forced to retire by the heavy British shell fire. Gen. Cronje then returned under cover of darkness, after facing the concentrated fire of all the British batteries. The Boers acknowledge the herculean assaults of the British and the death dispensing fire of the attacking infantry, but they held their position for 13 hours against the flower of the British army, replying solely with their Mausers and maintaining an uninterrupted rifle fire. The Boer artillery was silenced early in the battle through the overwhelming number of the British artillery."

Indicted for Conspiracy.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 9.—The Morning News says the grand jury of the United States court in session here has found indictments against John Gaynor, B. D. Green and E. F. Gaynor, of New York, co-partners in the Atlantic Contracting Co., and others for conspiracy to defraud the government. This is an outcome of the conviction of O. M. Carter, late captain of engineers of the army. Green and Gaynor are alleged to have been in conspiracy with Carter to defraud the government in the improvement works in Savannah river and to have wrongfully collected from the government sums estimated at from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Glass Workers' Scale Signed.

Pittsburg, Dec. 9.—After an idleness of more than six months the window glass workers of the country will go to work December 30. The last settlement of the scales was accomplished late last night. Cutters will receive an advance of about 5 per cent, and flatteners about 6 per cent. There were no material changes made in the shop rules and usages. After the settlement was made, the directors of the American glass company announced that all men going to work in their factories would be given two weeks wages "market money" in advance. The settlement will give employment to about 10,000 men who are now idle.

A Steamship Disabled.

New York, Dec. 9.—The German steamer Albano, which arrived last night from Hamburg, reports that on December 2, she fell in with the steamer Manica, from Shields for New York, with shaft broken. She was taken in tow, but after towing her for two hours the lines broke and the Albano was compelled to abandon her. The Manica was left at a point about 1,000 miles from Halifax in the track of steamers coming west.

Miller and Waller Still Lead.

New York, Dec. 9.—The leaders of the great six days' bicycle race were 375 miles ahead of the record at 8 o'clock last night. At that hour Miller and Waller had covered 2,241 miles. Walthour, the southern champion, had a lead of several miles for the individual prize.

No Prohibition in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 9.—The Willingham bill, which provided for the annihilation of the whisky traffic in Georgia, was defeated Friday in the senate. The bill reached the senate last week with a small majority from the house.

Forgetting Wives' Letters.

"He carried the letter around in his pocket for five weeks."

"Then what did he do?"

"He wrote to his father-in-law asking him what he'd better do. His father-in-law wrote right back and said he was awfully glad his son-in-law had written. The letter reminded him that he had a letter in his own pocket that he had been carrying around for six weeks."

"Didn't he offer any advice?"

"Not a word. So Briggs fussed around and worried, and at last opened the envelope to see how much mischief he had done by retaining it. What do you suppose it contained? A recipe for making tamarind jelly, clipped from some newspaper, together with two almanac jokes and a sample of cheap gingham. Briggs flung the whole outfit in the fire and felt better. But he chuckles every time he thinks of his old father-in-law and the burden he may still be carrying."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Everything a Disease.

"Doctor, if microbes in food are hurtful, what makes me get so stout?"

"Oh, my dear madam, there is a flesh-producing microbe, you know."—Indianapolis Journal.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Does her family tree have anything to do with making a woman willowy?—Boston Transcript.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

If you want a favor from your friend, go to see him on a bright day. If you want to do him a favor, go on a dark day.—"Ram's Horn Brown," in Indianapolis News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A Bad Case.

Doctor—You are troubled with insomnia.
Patient—Terribly. I can't even sleep when it's time to get up.—Puck.

Everyone expects more from his friends than he is willing to do for them.—Atchison Globe.

This talk about the man in the moon being a woman is pure nonsense. How could a woman get full so often?—Elliott's Magazine.

The most adorable woman in the world is the woman who is most natural. A woman who is "cultured," expects flattery in large doses, and is disagreeable if she does not get it.—Atchison Globe.

A Collection of Wrinkles.—"This is a nobby suit, sir," said the tailor. "I put all the latest wrinkles in it." "Yes," remarked the customer, surveying himself in the glass; "but don't you think it would have been better had you distributed them. I don't care about having 'em all in the middle of my back."—Philadelphia Record.

It has been said that speech was given man to conceal his thoughts. This is not the true answer. Speech was given to man to prevent other people from talking.—Boston Transcript.

A man ought to have someone around him all the time, to keep him from doing things that are not good for him. This is the season when the sausage and buckwheat cake temptation is great.—Atchison Globe.

A woman always remembers longest some little fool thing her husband said when he was out of patience and the tender way he patted her face once when she was sick.—N. Y. Press.

No matter how long a man lives, he never has quite the same respect for a great man that he used to have for the boy next door that could put a whole apple in his mouth without biting it.—N. Y. Press.

When you begin to smile at things where you used to laugh look out for the arrival of old age.—Puck.

If some people were to think before they speak it would be far more difficult for them to carry on an animated conversation.—Chicago Daily News.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS COLDS EFFECTUALLY, OVERCOMES HEADACHES & FEVERS
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE - MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 10 for 5c.

Every reader of this paper should give special heed to the offers which are appearing from week to week by the John M. Smyth Co., the mammoth mail order house of Chicago. In this issue will be found their advertisement of a thoroughly up-to-date, first-class sewing machine, at the astoundingly low price of $14.25. Coming as this offer and other offers do from a house with a commercial rating of over one million dollars, and of the highest character, they mark an opportunity that the shrewd buyer will not be slow to take advantage of. The John M. Smyth Co., 150 to 166 West Madison street, will send their mammoth catalogue, in which is listed at wholesale prices everything to eat, wear and use, on receipt of only 10 cents to partly pay postage or expressage, and even this 10 cents is allowed on first purchase amounting to one dollar.

Some folks say this worl' is not dey home. Dat's why dey moves w'enever house rent come due.—Atlanta Constitution.

The climate of North Carolina is unsurpassed. For fruit farming or truck gardening it has no equal, to say nothing of its mineral and timbered lands full and reliable information concerning which can be had by writing to John W. Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

Every baby is the sweetest baby in the world. You were once considered the sweetest thing in the world, although you may not look it now.—London Tit-Bits.

So long as we have the self-made man, there will doubtless be a call for the ready-made ancestry.—Detroit Journal.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
JOS. KREHLING, 2021 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 918

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

GRAIN-O
THE FOOD DRINK.
Some people can't drink coffee; everybody can drink Grain-O. It looks and tastes like coffee, but it is made from pure grains. No coffee in it.
Grain-O is cheaper than coffee; costs about one-quarter as much.
All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE
It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

CARTER'S INK
Ever use it? You should.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

PATENTS Advice as to patentability and inventors' guide free. S. H. EVANS, 1010 F, Washington, D. C.

Ayer's Pills

Dizzy? Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Two famous pictures

printed in ten colors, ready for framing, will be given free to any person who will send a quarter for Three Months' subscription to Demorest's Family Magazine, the great paper for home life. Thousands subscribe for Demorest's as a gift to their daughters. Demorest's is the great American authority on Fashions. For forty years it has been read in the best families of America, and has done more to educate women in true love of good literature than any other magazine. The special offer of these two great pictures and Three Months' subscription to Demorest's for 25c. is made for 60 days only.
free
Write at once.
Demorest's Family Magazine,
Art Department,
110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Personally Conducted California Excursions
Via the Santa Fe Route.
Three times a week from Chicago and Kansas City.
Twice a week from St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Once a week from St. Louis and Boston.
In improved wide-vestibuled Pullman tourist sleeping cars.
Better than ever before, at lowest possible rates.
Experienced excursion conductors.
Also daily service between Chicago and California.
Correspondence solicited.
T. A. GRADY,
Manager California Tourist Service,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
109 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

MILLIONS OF ACRES
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
of choice agricultural lands now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated No. 1 Hard Wheat, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world. Thousands of cattle are fattened for market without being fed grain, and without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to M. V. McINNES, No. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

Top Snap Double Breech Loader $9.99 GUNS
FISH TACKLE
SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES CHEAPER than ELSEWHERE
Send stamp for catalogue.
POWELL & CLEMENT CO.
418 Main St., CINCINNATI.

VIRGINIA FARMS for SALE—Good land, good neighbors, schools and churches convenient. Mild, healthy climate, free from extremes of both heat and cold. Low prices and easy terms. Write for free catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO. (Inc.), RICHMOND, Va.

PATENTED and UNPATENTED inventions bought and sold. Send for list of inventions wanted. Missouri Patent Company, 520 Olive St., St. Louis.

A. N. K.—C 1790

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

JOHN M. SMYTH CO.
MAMMOTH MAIL ORDER HOUSE
150 TO 166 WEST MADISON ST CHICAGO

$14.25 $14.25

The Best Sewing Machine on Earth
At the Price, $14.25 for Our "MELBA" Sewing Machine.
A high-arm, high-grade machine equal to what others are asking $25.00 to $35.00 for. Guaranteed by us for 20 years from date of purchase, against any imperfection in material or workmanship. The stand is made of the best iron and is nicely proportioned. The cabinet work is perfect and is furnished in your choice of antique oak or walnut. It has seven drawers all handsomely carved and with nickel-plated ring pulls. The mechanical construction is equal to that of any machine regardless of price. All working parts are of the best oil-tempered tool steel, every bearing perfectly fitted and adjusted so as to make the running qualities the lightest, most perfect and nearest noiseless of any machine made. This Sewing Machine has all the latest improvements. It makes a perfect and uniform LOCK STITCH, and will do the best work on either the lightest muslins or heaviest cloths, sewing over seams and rough places without skipping stitches. A full set of best steel attachments, nicely nickel-plated and enclosed in a handsome plush-lined metal, japanned box, and a complete assortment of accessories and book of instruction FURNISHED FREE with each machine.
60 DAYS TRIAL. We ship this machine C.O.D. subject to approval, on receipt of two dollars. If, on examination you are convinced that we are saving you $25 or $30 on agent's price, pay the balance and freight charges then try the machine. If not satisfied at any time within 60 days send the machine back to us at our expense and we will refund the full purchase price..... $14.25
MAMMOTH CATALOGUE
In which is listed at lowest wholesale prices everything to eat wear and use, is furnished on receipt of only 10¢ to partly pay postage or expressage and as evidence of good faith the 10¢ is allowed on first purchase amounting to $1.99 or above.
OUR MONTHLY GROCERY PRICE LIST FREE.

H. S. LLOYD'S

CHRISTMAS TOY STORES ARE READY.

Let H. S. Lloyd's Yuletide Store be our Telephone "Central" as we call up our friends and say---

THE WELCOME GUEST

Good Morning!
And a Merry
Christmas to you!
Santa Claus.

A Thousand Messages from the Little Ones to Santa Claus can be satisfactorily answered from this store until Christmas Day. This announcement is enought to make every child-heart in Emporium and vicinity beat quicker; and the man or woman who is too staid to enjoy Christmas liveliness, is a misanthrope to be afraid of.

World of Toys.

We venture to say that the greatest line of strictly new Toys, Dolls and Games ever put on sale in Emporium is now ready for the pleasure of the young folks in our store.

I Like to See

What's New, and I always go to LLOYD'S.

Aluminum Goods

Looks like silver, but is more durable. We have in Trays, Brushes, Combs, Cups and Saucers, Salt, Pepper and Sugar Sifters, Stamp Boxes, Match Safes, Cigar Cases, Drinking Cups, Shaving Mugs, Photo Frames, Puff Boxes and all kind of novelties.

The Coming Day.

Doll Carriages, Doll Furniture, Shoo-Fly Rockers, Iron and Wooden Carts, Toys in Iron, Wood and Steel, Air and Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns, Musical Toys, Chautauqua Blackboards, Writing Desks, and Diaries for 1900.

Jack Frost

Leaves his order for Iron and Wood Sleds and Skates.

Plum Cake.

WE will not attempt to print any Complete list of the Special Stock of goods provided for this Yuletide Sale, it would be practically impossible. We will give you a few slices out of a very large and rich plum-cake. The plum-cake is here all baked and ready. We began preparing it months ago--that's why it is so rich.

We bid you a hearty welcome to come and enjoy a slice of this plum-cake.

Coming Events.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!

Large and small Dolls, Dressed and Undressed, Bisque Heads, Jointed Dolls, Rag Dolls, Sailor Boys, Kid Body Dolls. Dolls of every sort and color by the hundreds, from one cent to---so that you can get a whole "doll family."

Ladies Pocket-books	*Sterling Silver*	*Fancy China*
In Sterling Silver and Seal Leather and Card Cases Pocket-books combined.	In Button Hooks, Nail Cleaners, Paper Cutters, Match Safes and Envelope Openers, etc., etc.	Cups, Saucers, and Trays, Plates, Bisque Ornaments, Fancy Glassware, Medallian and Picture Frames.

"THE STORE BEAUTIFUL."

Strangers and Citizens

Alike will find this store ready to meet and gratify every Christmas wish.

Fancy Goods and Cases.

Toilet Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Manicure Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Shaving Sets, Photo Boxes, Fan Boxes, etc., etc.

Yes, Look Around.

Year 'Round Friend.

A Book fitly chosen is a life-long friend. You will find here Books for Children, in linen, paper and board covers, Standard works for boys and girls, for old and young, and in all kinds of building, Leading works on Science, History, Biography, Religion, Travel and Fiction.

Oxford Teachers' Bibles and Prayer Books.

HARRY S. LLOYD,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE, EMPORIUM, PA.

"Ring! joy-bells, ring! sweet gladness bring to cheer the waiting earth! Your chimes prolong the angels' song that told the Saviour's birth!"—MRS. A. J. LILLY.

WHEN CHRISTMAS COMES.

WHEN Christmas comes,
And from the steeples far and near
The bells are ringing, sweet and clear,
To welcome in the birthday morn
Of One in lowliest manger born,
Who died for men, and reigns a King,
All hearts take up the theme and sing
As angels sang, o'er Bethlehem's hill,
Be peace on Earth; to Men good will,
When Christmas comes.

When Christmas comes,
And holly hangs upon the wall
Of lowly home and stately hall,
Then men put by, for one brief day,
The cares that frighten peace away,
All thoughts that vex; and festal cheer
Comes in this best day of the year,
To gladden hearts and homes, and make
Man better for his brother's sake,
When Christmas comes.

When Christmas comes,
We someway feel the whole world kin,
Then friendship's fires are kindled in
Cold hearts, whose doors have long been shut.
"Come in!" rings out from hall and hut.
"Come in, come in this Christmas day—
Put all old differences away.
Join hands and hearts as all men should,
In universal brotherhood,
When Christmas comes."

When Christmas comes,
Let us remember, generously,
The poor of earth, where'er they be,
And share with them our Christmas cheer,
As Christ would do, if He were here.
And what we do for His dear sake
Love will a fitting tribute make
To Him who came to earth in love.
So may each heart its fealty prove
When Christmas comes.
—Eben E. Rexford, in Chicago Advance.

A CHRISTMAS BABE.

THE bell of the St. Nikolaas church was merrily going, the bell of the quaint church in New Amsterdam's fort close by the blue water that rippled around Manhattan Island. Ding-ding-ding-ding!

It was Christmas eve, and did not St. Nikolaas' bell have a right to swing merrily? It seemed to say: "Christmas coming, coming, coming," and in its joyful tones one might have caught the echo of that jubilant proclamation: "For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulders, and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace."

Swing and ring, O bell! Christmas was coming. Ring away, O iron bell! To Gov. Peter Stuyvesant stamping around the little Holland town on his wooden leg, to the townsfolks in baggy breeches or quilted petticoats, to the weary sailors in the lighters that had pushed up the canal dividing De Heeren Graft (to-day's Broad street), or the seamen in the craft moored by the shore, the thought of Christmas brought a new joy.

Hans Van Schenkel stood on the stoop of the shop where he sold beaver skin and other furs, but the ringing of the bell brought no special satisfaction.

"What is that bell ringing for?" he asked, turning to his daughter Katryne.

"It is ringing for Christmas, I think, father, and that is good news."

"Verily, daughter, there is something better than Christmas, and that is that snow is coming, and thou hast a home with thy father."

"I pity those without—a—home—" Then she stopped and her blue eyes so filled with tears that they were like sapphires floating in fountains of crystal.

"Come, come, child, thou hast a good home. What is the matter with thee?"

"Thou knowest, father."

"Humph!" growled Hans. Then he broke out: "I know what ails thee. Thou art sighing for that sister of thine, and is it any fault of mine because she would, yes, would, in spite of all I could say, marry that English sailor, that Jack Lang? I warned her. When, then, she went into the wilderness was it my fault?"

Katryne turned away to hide the pearls that fell so freely from her blue eyes. She thought of the day when Jack Lang and Lysbet Van Schenkel stole through a gateway in the wall of the palisades running where Wall street now is and giving a name to it. The lovers disappeared there, and not for a long day was Lysbet seen, but Jack never. It was said that they were married by an English clergyman, somewhere, at some time. Finally came a story that the sailor had died, and soon after the arrival of these tidings there came through a gate in New Amsterdam's wooden wall a worn and weary woman with a babe in her arms. Where she was received and sheltered Hans did not know.

"She had my name once," he doggedly asserted, "but she is no child of mine now." One might naturally feel that this wintry night Lysbet and her babe would be exposed to the coming storm. That swinging bell might say: "Rejoice, rejoice," but was not there room in some hearts for the feeling of anxiety? Hans was not at ease. He could not drop this subject that had come up for notice.

"Families," he muttered, "ought not to be broken up by a child's disobedience. She that broke that chain must take the responsibility."

"If broken, father, can it not be mended?"

"Not unless wisely, justly done."

"Christ says that we must love one another." As she spoke she was facing a rude wall picture of the child Jesus in His mother's arms, Joseph standing by. "Look at that, father!" She pointed to the picture. "They love one another, father, and—"

"I love thee, good daughter."

This encouraged Katryne, and she broke out into a bold proposition: "Then why not let Lysbet come home?"

"Katryne! No more!"

Only three words, but he put enough force into them to show what his full opinion might be. She made no reply, but drew a quilted crimson hood over her locks and slipped out of the door. When Katryne returned Hans was in a very painful mood, and he remarked, in a sympathetic tone:

"It is a bad night, my child."

"Yes, father, but Christmas will soon be here."

"Is the watch out?"

"Yes, father, and he almost ran into me, as if he thought I were a savage that had just come down the North river in his canoe and needed to be looked after."

"Humph! The watch is a savage if he can't tell a goodly woman of New Amsterdam from one of those up-river Indians. Unless he follows better fashions I will report him to Herr Stuyvesant. He will beat him with his wooden leg."

"Oh—oh, father!"

"Yust, my child, I was only jesting, and to show that thy father will care for thee."

"I thank thee." After this pleasant and domestic episode there was silence. Hans sat before the broad open fireplace with its frolicking flames and smoking his long-stemmed pipe, while Katryne made her spinning wheel fly merrily round. In one of the pauses of her wheel she said:

"I heard a voice, father."

"It is nothing. The wind, my child, blowing straight from East river and Helle Gat." Burr-r-r-r went the wheel, and then came another pause.

"I do hear something, father."

"The snow sliding down the roof, my child."

"It is something at the door."

"Let me go, Katryne. The watch is up to a trick, I dare say." He went to the door, opened it, and there upon the stoop what did he spy?

"A roll of beaver skin!" exclaimed the fat Hans, stooping and grunting. "Ugh! a Christmas gift of beaver for Hans Van Schenkel." What luck! He bustled back to the fireplace, opened the beaver skin, and here to his amazement was a sweet-faced child! It opened its eyes, cried once, stared at Hans, and then, as if it had found a protector, shut its eyes again.

"Oh—oh—father! A poor little babe! Let me have it? I will take it to my bed."

"A foundling, Katryne! Who cumbers my stoop with a foundling? The watch shall take it to Herr Stuyvesant this very night."

"Father, stay thee! Look!" and she pointed at the picture on the wall. "It's like the Christ-child. Wouldst thou turn Him away this eve of the blessed festival of the Nativity? No, no; keep him till I get back, anyway, I pray thee." Katryne was very nimble. Hans was very slow. Ere he was fully aware of it she was under her crimson hood and it was slipping out of the door.

"I keep it only until thy return!" he called, but a stout door of oak was already between her and Hans. He was in a dilemma. The child cried when it was moved to a bed. At first Hans fumed. Then he gradually became quiet. At last he did what Dutchmen have been charged with a fondness in doing—he went to sleep, the beaver cradle still in his arms. He had not ventured to drop it, for what if the baby cried again and the neighbors heard it? The baby had found a protector, knew it would not be separated and had gone to sleep. Hans followed. In his sleep he heard a voice.

"Hans, thou hast the Holy Babe in thy arms, the Christ-child, who comes this night to every home. Wilt thou turn Him away?" He opened his eyes, and there was Katryne. All over the crimson were white doves from the sea.

"Thou wilt keep him, father?" He could but nod his head. She went away, quickly returned, and a woman followed her who knelt beside Katryne at his side and said:

"Father!"

"My child!"

"Thou wilt forgive me?"

"And thou wilt forgive thy father?"

That was all. No, not all. Hans reached out his hands and rested one on the head of Katryne and one on the head of Lysbet. The babe stirred now in its furry cradle, only to look up and smile. And somehow it seemed as if the picture on the wall had got out into the room, and the love and peace in that group of the Holy Family came down like wings, and the air of June had made summer and song that Christmas eve under the roof of Hans Van Schenkel.—Edward A. Rand, in N. Y. Observer.

For the Children, God Bless Them!

TO THE NEW YEAR.

I DO not know what thou wilt bring,
What gift, what changes, from the King,
With thee, New Year.
As from His presence thou shalt fly,
There from the palace in the sky,
To me, down here.

I do not know how it shall be,
But whatsoever comes to me,
Full sure I am
That he whose hand the Master holds
May watch the year as it unfolds
With perfect calm.

Content in this sure faith to rest,
That all for him is truly best,
The King supplies.
If tears are sent, or other ill,
He knows they come as blessings still,
Though in disguise.

I welcome thee, then, from above,
For, freighted down, I know, with love,
Are all thy days.
And as they pass, be this my care,
That back to Him each one shall bear
My grateful praise.
—R. G. McLees, in N. Y. Observer.

HIS CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

The Great Prize Harpy Found in His Lost Stockings—How He Was Accepted.

"She was the prettiest and brightest girl we had at our house party that winter," related the smiling old lady who loves to dwell upon the holiday festivities when she was a girl. "She was a great favorite with the men because of her dashing ways and the air of good comradeship that she always carried about with her. Yet we could never see that any one of her suitors was favored above another, and often wondered if she would fill the appointed destiny of woman.

"In the party was Harper Allison. We always called him Harpy. He was big, athletic, good-natured and good to look at, but we never thought of him as a brilliant man. It was as plain as could be that he was in love with her, and men of his type are so persistent. They lay siege, and, no matter what may come, they continue the siege.

"I know that he proposed to her a score of times, but he was always put off with the laughing assurance that she was not to be won by any of the stereotyped methods, and that if he ever did find a lodging place in her heart he would see a sign.

"Christmas eve we all hung up our stockings outside our doors, just as a lark, you know. In the morning we all had presents to show but Harpy. He pretended to be disconsolate beyond consolation. He had put out a great long pair of woolen stockings, knit in black yarn and tipped in red by a fussy old aunt in Maine who always feared that Harpy never dressed warmly enough. He had not only been slighted by Santa Claus, but the stockings themselves were gone.

"After dinner there was a sleighride of the old-fashioned kind. As she raised her dress to clamber into the big sled we all saw that over her dainty shoes she wore heavy woolen stockings, and the toes were red. 'Now I know what I got!' shouted Harpy, and before us all he tossed her into the air, caught her as she came down and kissed her indefinitely." — Detroit Free Press.

THE NEW YEAR.

We Should Meet Its Trials and Temptations With a Strong Faith in God.

The return of New Year's day invites many people to the most somber reflections. Undoubtedly most of us can find abundant occasion for these, but there is such a thing as pushing self-examination and self-condemnation to the point of discouragement. The best temper with which we can enter upon the new year is that of faith, faith in God and faith in ourselves through His help. It is about as certain as anything can be that the new year will bring us new experiences. Our courage, our capacity for endurance, our steadiness of character and power of resistance is to be tested. At the end of the year we are going to be nobler men and women than we are today, or we shall have deteriorated morally, and forever afterward there will be narrowing opportunities. While we think of the latter alternative it is well to strengthen our hearts by the former. Let us believe that we are not going to fail and we have taken a long step towards success. When another New Year's day comes around we are going to be able to reckon solid gains in character won through the trials and temptations and emergencies of the year's experience.—Boston Watchman.

The night before Christmas is one of the rare occasions on which the small boy is threatened with insomnia.—Puck.

THE MEASURE OF STELLA'S LOVE.

SHE rendered unto him all day
The good saint's due — praise, gratitude,
And with such warmth I'm free to say
It put me in a jealous mood.
So when she came to say: "Good night"
And whispered in my willing ear,
On tip-toe in her gown of white,
Softly: "I love you, papa dear,"
"You love me, but how much?" I said,
And after just the slightest pause
She answered, pulling down my head:
"I love you more than Santy Claus!"

The day had been a happy one,
As ev'ry Christmas ought to be;
There was no dearth of cheer nor fun
And ev'ry bell pealed merrily.
Those near and dear had said: "Good-will"
In more or less substantial ways,
And nothing in the guise of ill
Had called for pity or dispraise.
But Stella's bedtime hour by far
The happiest was to me, because
'Twas then she found, my own bright star,
She "loved me more than Santa Claus!"
—Edward W. Barnard, in Judge.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS FOR MEN.

ELSIE was sitting in her pleasant library, intently reading a neat typewritten list as long as her arm.

"What is it?" I inquired, with interest. "New Year's resolutions," she responded, promptly.

"Goodness, gracious!" I exclaimed, aghast, "you surely aren't going to try to keep that many? It's enough to bring on paresis even to attempt to remember what they're about."

"Don't be alarmed," she returned; "they are not intended for personal use. They are merely a little list I have prepared for some men I know. You see, Dorothy," she went on, earnestly, "I've been thinking over the matter, and I've come to the conclusion that the trouble with us women is that we have gotten into the habit of trying to monopolize all the domestic virtues and self-sacrifice. You can't pick up a paper without seeing a long article on a woman's duty to make home happy, or a wife's duty to her husband, or a mother's sacred duty to her children. But do you ever hear of its being a man's duty to make home so attractive his wife won't want to go out in the evenings? Does anybody ever advise him, when he comes home tired at night, to put on his dress suit and try to entertain his wife to keep her from being attracted by younger and handsomer men? Not much. Do you ever see a roomful of prosperous, middle-aged men sitting around in a father's convention, discussing how to do their duty to their children? Nobody ever did. It isn't right. I'm in favor of giving the men a show and letting them take a hand in the happiness-making and the duty business.

"Now, when the New Year resolution time comes," went on Elsie, studying her list, "I just want to get in a few of my domestic principles, and, my word for it, you will see it will do more real good and bring about more genuine reforms than all the swearing off from smoking and drinking since Adam. Comparatively few women are afflicted with husbands who get drunk or smoke to excess, but millions of us have to put up with men who are in crying need of

"THEY ARE NOT INTENDED FOR PERSONAL USE."

a little welcome reformation, and who might make us so much happier if they only would.

"What would I suggest? Oh, lots of things. To begin with: I'd have them make a cast-iron resolution to spend more of their time at home. When a man marries a woman he leads her to suppose he does it because he yearns for unlimited quantities of her society, and it must strike any fair-minded person a good deal like getting goods under false pretenses, if, as soon as the honeymoon wanes, he chases off to the club or downtown the minute he gets his dinner, leaving her to solitude and the unexciting delights of her own company. It is a situation that perhaps a man never appreciates, because he has never been there himself. It couldn't happen to him, because the moment he detected a symptom of lonesomeness he would put on his hat and go off to the theater or the corner saloon, or some place where there were light and brightness and gayety. A woman has no such resources. She can't go around at night by herself hunting up company, but must sit at home, no matter how lonesome and bored she may be. Men are forever wondering why women want to congregate together in boarding houses. One answer to the conundrum is that they want somebody to talk to while their husbands are downtown at night. I have yet to see the woman whose husband was a home-keeping and home-loving man who wasn't satisfied to stay there, too. There's one thing dead certain, and that is that if men were as anxious to stay at home evenings as they were to call on a girl before marriage, and if they took as much trouble and pains to try to entertain their wives as they do their sweethearts, the domestic millennium would be in hailing distance.

"Another good resolution that would make household angels sing together for joy would be if men would remember that being a woman doesn't make anyone enjoy having all their theories and ideas derided and scoffed at. There are plenty of women who can't venture an opinion on any subject from the weather to the political situation without having their husbands tell them they don't know what they are talking about, and they'd better keep quiet. It may be true, but if a man marries a fool it is his own fault. He picked her out from among all the other women in the world because she was the one that suited him best and was most congenial to his taste, and if she doesn't know a blessed thing he has no right to say a word. As a general thing men fall into this fault of disparaging their wives' opinions through sheer carelessness of their wives' feelings and conceit of their own views. But just let one stop and ask himself how he would like to be continually made to look cheap before the children and the servants, how he would like to have his ideals, and often even his religion, ridiculed, and every time he tried to tell a joke or a good story have somebody who went out into the world more and saw and heard more remind him that it was a heary chestnut. Could there be a more exquisite cruelty practiced? Yet thousands of women go through this daily martyrdom from men who think they are good husbands. 'Tom was always good to me,' said a poor wretch of a woman, weeping over the body of a murderer; 'he never beat me where the marks would show.'

"Then, it seems to me, a man might resolve not to unload all his troubles on the family hearth. Of course, I know every day a man has to go through with enough to try the patience of a saint, but because cotton has gone down instead of up or things haven't run smoothly at the office is no real reason for slapping Sammy and kicking the cat as soon as he gets within his own door. A man might occasionally remember that a woman has troubles of her own and needs to be cheered and brightened. We are continually told that a woman should always meet her husband with a smile, but no woman can smile long enough or brightly enough to raise the temperature in a house where a man is sitting around with a scowl on his face. It takes reciprocity, and it's just as much a man's business to smile and help to make home happy as it is a woman's.

"There's always room for plenty of good resolutions New Year's day and other days. He might resolve, if he really meant to turn over a new leaf and try to do his part towards making home happy, to make his wife an allowance and pay it promptly, as a debt of honor; to remember that servants are mortal, and that you can't hire a three-dollar-a-week girl to cook like a $1,000 chef; to bear in mind that a woman never gets too old to like a compliment, or to be interested in hearing that her husband loves her and appreciates her; and, above all, to save some of his good manners and good humor for home consumption.

"I don't suppose I'll live to see any of my theories carried out," added Elsie, dolefully, "but I can tell you they are badly needed reforms in a lot of families I know."—Dorothy Dix, in N. O. Picayune.

NEW YEAR IN WASHINGTON

When Every One Keeps Open House with Lavish Southern Hospitality.

Mary Nimmo Balentine, writing of "New Year's Day in the White House" in the Woman's Home Companion, thus describes the public receptions: "Announcements are published in the newspapers proclaiming the levee at the white house and the exact minute at which the different officials of the government service will be received, but it is usually near one o'clock before the sovereign people are admitted to the grounds.

"The state levee at the white house is but the beginning of the calling that continues throughout the afternoon and well into the night in official and private houses. The official social season is inaugurated on New Year's day in Washington. It is the grand rallying day of the neighborly proclivities of the people of the entire district. Many men make their first and last visit of the year on this day, and only see certain of their friends on this one day of the year. As they grow older these festival days seem to come closer and closer together. Lists are published in the newspapers of the houses where receptions will be held, with the names of the ladies who will assist in receiving. The assisting lady often attracts more callers than the hostess, and newly-arrived families are on the lookout for popular women for their New Year's day receptions. There is no need to interrupt the grand round of calls for luncheon or dinner; the carriage is hired for the day, and, dressed in his very best, the caller must see all the old friends and make as many new ones as time will permit. Everywhere open house is kept in the lavish southern fashion. Tables are loaded with viands hot and cold, supplemented with real southern egg-nogg, or a bowl filled from the housekeeper's winter supply of Fish house punch, mixed from a well-guarded formula that is an heirloom in Philadelphia families. The whirl of revelry is intense, but this gala day comes for Washingtonians but once a year, and it is celebrated with true southern warmth and enthusiasm."

Overdoing the Being Good Business.

"I say, Jimmy, don't you think you are rather overdoing this being good business?" volunteered one young hopeful in confidence to his chum.

"Not on your life. Don't you know Christmas is coming?" replied the youngster who was accused of being too good.

"Yes, that's all very well. But you may be makin' a mistake."

"You don't know what yer talkin' about. You ought to hear all the folks at our house talking about 'what a good boy Jimmy is getting to be,' and how that fake Santa Claus is going to give him such a lot of nice presents."

"Aw, yes. That's all right. But, then, I want to tell you that it may not turn out the way you want."

"What are you giving me?"

"Well, I ought to know. I tried your game last year, and I got four Bibles and three Sunday school books for Christmas. Not a pair of skates or anything of the sort. They said they thought I would like the Bibles and the books better. Aw, I tell you, Jimmy, you don't want to overdo the being good business."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Beginning Afresh.

What a breezy sound there is in the words "Beginning afresh." They have a ring of glad new life in them. They put life into the heart that has grown almost discouraged by failure and nerve it for fresh endeavor. Let us enter upon the life and service of the new year under the inspiration which they give.—Baptist Union.

Her Bright Scheme.

First Lady—What New Year's present are you going to give to your husband?

Second Lady—A hundred cigars.

First Lady—And what did you pay for them?

Second Lady—Oh, nothing. For the last few months I have taken one or two out of Jack's box every day. He hasn't noticed it, and will be so pleased with my little present and the fine quality of the cigars.—London Tit-Bits.

Directed Court Amusements.

Down to the reign of Henry VIII., and occasionally since, a "Lord of Misrule" was appointed to direct the amusements of the English court during the holidays. He presided over the festivities, prepared the games, directed the sports and saw that the court was kept properly amused during Christmas week. The office was considered highly honorable, and the "Lord of Misrule" was generally some wealthy nobleman who was willing to spend money lavishly in promoting the gayeties of the court. It is of record that during the reign of Elizabeth, Essex, as "Lord of Misrule," spent in one Christmas season $15,000 of his own money on the court games.—Chicago Chronicle.

For the Children.

"Yes," said Mr. Blykins, "we always celebrate Christmas for the children's sakes. They expect it, you know, and I wouldn't have the heart to disappoint them."

"But you and Mrs. Blykins always remember each other?"

"Oh, yes. I am going to give her a two-hundred-dollar coat and I have reason to think she intends to give me a fifty-dollar chair. We always settle well in advance what our presents will be. All we have to think of now is a doll for the little girl and a tin wagon for the boy."—Washington Star.

Willie's Text.

After five-year-old Willie had gone to bed on Christmas eve his mother went into the room to see if he had hung up his stocking properly for Santa Claus. Much to her surprise she found that the little fellow had appropriated one of hers for the occasion and had attached a slip of paper on which he had printed in a bold hand one of the Sunday school texts: "ThE LoRd LOvvEtH a CheaRfuLL giVveR."—Chicago Daily News.

Progressive Peace.

"We have good times at our house along before Christmas."

"You do?"

"Yes; the children try to please their mother and she tries to please me."—Detroit Free Press.

A Backward Look.

Chris'mus kin be made so much pleasanter ef the stern parunt will on'y let his min' wander back tew the time when he made a dash fur the ol' chimney-piece himself.—N. Y. Truth.

Tact Required.

It really requires a marvelous amount of tact to appear thankful at Christmas for something you didn't want.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Put Them in Good Shape.

If your morals are in bad shape, the first of the year is a good time to reform them.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

A RESOLUTION.

I HAVE risen, Mr. Chairman, 'cause I've got a speech to make,
An' I want the boys to listen, if but for politeness' sake;
I have got a short preamble an' some resolutions, too,
An' I want to jes' submit and to kinder push 'em through.

Whereas, we've been neglectful an' forgetful of our work,
Whereas, we've been too careless an' too often prone to shirk,
Whereas we've been unmindful 'bout the little acts o' love,
An' little deeds o' kindness, why, I'm goin' to make this move:

Resolved, we'll be more faithful an' more watchful all the day;
Resolved, we'll scatter sunshine all along the weary way;
Resolved, we'll let no brother who may need our friendly grasp
Plod on another single step without our warmest clasp.

An' now'll somebody second o' the resolutions, then
Let every feller vote an "I," an' add a strong "Amen!"
An' then go out an' act 'em right in all his daily walk,
An' make his livin' tally with his resolution talk.
—D. G. Bickers, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS.

We Should Each and All Try to Make the Day Thoroughly Enjoyable.

"Because we cannot have the Yule log and traditional roast pig, shall we refuse the cheer of anthracite coal and baked turkey?" asks Florence Hall Winterburn, writing on the "Spirit of Christmas" in the Woman's Home Companion. "Or if even the open fire, the mistletoe and the family gathering are beyond us, must we disdain the homemaking attempts of the steam radiator, and find no comfort in the dainty elaborateness of a well-spread table, catering to the needs of a refined modern taste? Suppose the misanthrope (for the recluse who lives only in an imaginary Christmas is a misanthrope) came out of his shell and gathered the young people about him to charm their ears with tales of the old ways of holiday-keeping 'when he was a boy.' Would not this be better than grumbling out protests against the new ways that have their own reasons for being, and offer in turn their own measure of enjoyment to willing spirits? Genial old age is always a welcome presence, and it never suggests any contrasts that put us out of conceit with the pleasures that lie within our reach. But carping, even if it proceeds from the patriarch, is an infliction severe enough to blight any holiday.

"In the nature of things there must be holidays. How poverty-stricken is that soul which does not recognize this necessity and throw itself heartily into the work of helping forward the good time youth and all unspoiled minds accept with gratitude. There is no predeterminate set of conditions for holiday making that need tie adventurous hands, and if traditional customs belonging to Thanksgiving and Christmas are vanished beyond recall we can harmonize the day with our present abilities.

"My sympathy is with those who wish to bring back upon Christmas day the sweet old traditional observances. I love them well, even those that are known to me only by hearsay and were outgrown in that shadowy period alluded to as 'before the war.' But no one thing is indispensable to happiness with any of us, unless with children, and not even with them if judicious substitute is made. Whatever we have, or whatever we lack, the quality that makes the occasion is the spirit we bring to it. Good will never fails to create a good time. It finds merit in rain, lifts fog and lights a cheery blaze within that passes for the sunshine in its absence. And good will has not passed away with chivalry, nor perished under the onrush of science. It lives and breathes now, and is here at this moment to light our Christmas fires and swing incense before our altars. All we need do is to recognize and adapt it."

HIS REASON.

"Willie," said his father, "what good resolves are you going to make for the New Year?" "I'm not going to fight with Johnnie Jones any more," replied Willie. "I'm glad to hear that," said the father; "but why did you make that resolve?" "'Cause," was the answer, "I always get licked."—Chicago Daily News.

Imperishable.

The Christmas bells will silent be,
The Christmas lights grow dim.
The brightness faded from the tree
May leave it gaunt and grim.

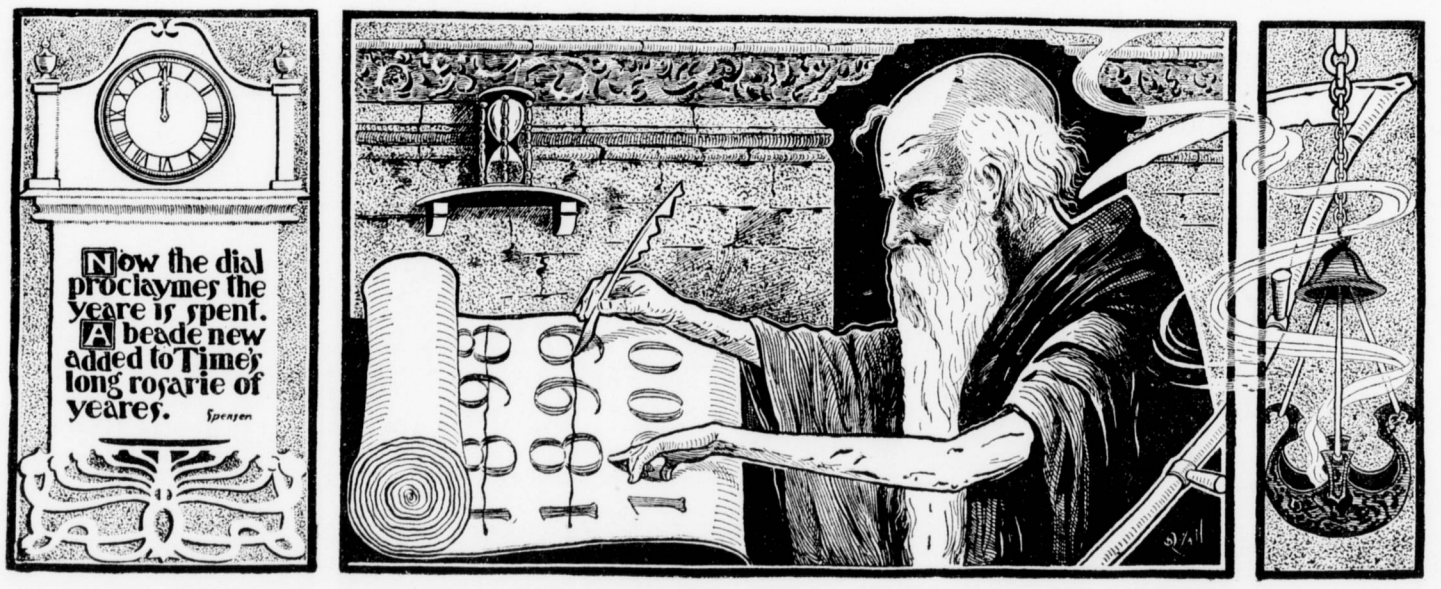
But Christmas cheer was never so;
Its echo lingers on,
With memories of long ago
And hope of joys to dawn.

So, o'er all time its might extends
And ready homage wins;
As one glad Chirstmas season ends
Another straight begins.
—Washington Star.

Wise Precaution.

"There," said the prudent housewife, as she looked over the Christmas decorations, "I think that will do very nicely. Only we must not forget to take the mistletoe from the chandelier and move it to different parts of the room during the day."

"What is that for?" asked her husband.

"I don't wish to wear the carpet out all in one spot."—Washington Star.

The Start for the Last Lap of the Century.